

HISTORICAL REGISTER,

—AND—

CONFEDERATES ASSISTANT

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

giving a history for the preservation of Papers, together with
other valuable Records, and important information for
the Soldier, and the people in general.

THROUGHOUT THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Another step in advance we have taken
To make known to the people of the Nation
We can live without the aid of Mr. Lincoln.
A constant to us to help from the West

Our liberty and soul live in the presence
of the law, our law, our power, our right,
To be true to our own people's home
To foster our stores and our liberty good

Another look we have to our inventive skill
To preserve and preserve what nature has made
With good and strict order over these we have
By a simple process have revealed

BY H. W. P. JACKSON.

AKES, D. C.

And on the 11th of the Confederate States of America, a. d. 1862
By H. W. P. Jackson, in the Clerk's Office of the Confederate States
in Charleston.

AUGUST, 1862

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

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PREFACE.

The most important and first great necessity is the development of our national resources. This has been frequently urged upon us by the press and men in private life. To demonstrate our ability as a self-sustaining people, let us commence our work of reformation and experimenting in the dairy, and extend it to the garden and the field. With a little attention in this direction, we shall not be at a loss for the want of Yankee butter. But with a united effort and determination on the part of the people of the South, we shall soon be enabled to supply the markets of the whole Confederacy with an article of good butter, at rates equally as cheap as has usually been paid for an inferior article imported from the land of wooden nutmegs and bass-wood hams. Our climate is sufficiently favorable, and our soil abundantly productive to make our own butter, preserves, pickles, &c., We possess all the necessary elements and means, if we will develope and use them, to become entirely independent of Northern fanaticism. Let us industriously apply ourselves to create abundant individual subsistence, and we shall, ere long, be surprised at the result. We shall behold ("as by magic,") a spontaneous development of our national sustenance, which is the principal foundation of national strength. Besides possessing all the necessary elements of national independence, we are the principal producers of the great staple, Cotton, the king of commerce which commands the consideration and friendly inclination of all nations towards us.

Let us acknowledge our indebtedness to Him who gave
Such important advantages to us and our slave;
In a climate so congenial, with masters humane,
Africans are civilized and proper culture obtain;
Though incapable of obtaining political stations,
They enjoy religious existence, and benefit all nations,
By working our fields, producing a substance or thing
Which, is agreed by consent of commerce, is king.

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BOARD OF EXEMPTIONS,

BARNWELL DISTRICT }
March, 1862. }

H. W. R. Jackson, of Aiken Beat Company, 11th Regiment South Carolina Militia, in consequence of deformity of left leg, on account of fracture, is declared incapable of military duty, and is hereby exempted from conscription.

T. J. COUNTS, *Chairman.*

J. J. O'BANNON, *Sec'y*

Since the commencement of our revolution, I have given my entire attention to the publication of several works, one of which is now before the reader ; though being least in size, may not be least in importance as to general information, being designed for annual publication. It will, in time, become a large and interesting work. It will grow, I hope, in importance to the people of the Confederacy, with the development of our national resources and independence, as one of the principal objects it has in view is to aid in the accomplishment of a complete separation from Yankee influence, commercial, political, religious, and social.

H. W. R. J.

HISTORICAL REGISTER

OF THE

First Year of the War.

The military operations of the war, during the first year of its existence, from the commission of the overt act by Major Anderson.

December 20..South Carolina seceded.

December 26..Sudden evacuation of Fort Moultrie by Major Anderson, United States Army. He spikes the guns, burns the gun carriages, and retreats to Fort Sumter, which he occupies,

December 27..Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney by the South Carolina troops. Captain Coste surrenders the revenue cutter Aiken.

1861.

January 3..Capture of Fort Pulaski by the Savannah troops.

January 3..The Arsenal of Mount Vernon, Alabama, with 20,000 stand of arms, seized by the Alabama troops,

January 4..Fort Morgan, in Mobile bay, taken by the Alabama troops.

January 9..The Steamship Star of the West fired into and driven off by the South Carolina batteries on Morris' Island. Failure of the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter.

January 10..Mississippi seceded.

January 10..Fort Jackson, St. Phillips and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

January 11..Alabama Seceded.

January 11..Florida seceded.

January 13..Capture of the Pensacola Navy Yard, and Forts Barancas and McRea, by the troops from Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana. Major Chase shortly after takes command, and the siege of Fort Pickens commences.

January 15..Surrender of the Baton Rouge Arsenal to the Louisiana troops.

January 19..Georgia seceded.

January 24..Augusta Arsenal taken by the troops of Augusta.

January 26..Louisiana seceded.

January 31..The New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken by the New Orleans Cadets and Continental Guards.

February 1..Texas seceded.

February 2..Seizure of the Little Rock Arsenal by the Arkansas troops.

February 4..Surrender of the Revenue Cutter Cass to the authorities of Alabama.

February 10..Provisional Government of the Confederate States established.

February 16..General Twiggs transfers the public property in Texas to the State authorities. Col. Waite, U. S. A., surrenders San Antonio to Col. Ben. McCulloch and his Texas Rangers.

February 18..Inauguration of President Davis at Montgomery, Alabama.

March 2..The Revenue Cutter Dodge seized by the Texas authorities.

March 3..General Beauregard assumes command of the troops besieging Fort Sumter.

March 12..Fort Brown, in Texas, surrendered by Captain Hill to the Texas Commissioners.

April 12--13..Battle of Fort Sumter. Brilliant victory gained by General Beauregard and the South Carolina troops. After thirty-four hours bombardment, the Fort surrenders to the Confederate States.

April 14..Evacuation of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson and his command.

April 14..Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issues a proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers to put down the "Southern rebellion."

April 15..Colonel Reeve, U. S. A., surrenders Fort Bliss, near El Paso, to Col. J. W. McGriffin, the Texas Commissioner.

April 16..Seizure of the North Carolina Forts and the Fayetteville Arsenal by the State troops.

April 17..Virginia seceded.

April 18..Capture of the steamship Star of the West by Colonel Van Dorn, C. S. A.

April 19..The Baltimore massacre. The citizens of Baltimore attack with missiles the Northern mercenaries passing through their city, en route for the South. The Massachusetts regiment fires on the people, and many are killed. Two mercenaries are also shot. Great excitement follows, and the Maryland people proceed to burn the railroad bridges and tear up the tracks.

April 20..Capture of the Federal army at Indianola, Texas, by Colonel Van Dorn, C. S. A. The Federal officers released on parole.

April 20..Attempted destruction of Norfolk Navy Yard by the Federal authorities. The works set on fire, and several war ships scuttled and sunk. The Federal troops retreat to Fortress Monroe. The navy yard subsequently occupied by the Virginians.

April 20..Harper's Ferry evacuated by the Federal troops under Lieutenant Jones, who attempts the destruction of the Armory by fire. The place occupied by Virginia troops.

April 28..Fort Smith, Arkansas, captured by the Arkansas troops, under Colonel Solon Borland.

May 3..Tennessee seceded.

May 6..Arkansas seceded.

May 9..The blockade of Virginia commenced.

May 10..Baltimore occupied by a large body of Federal troops under General B. F. Butler.

May 10- A body of 5,000 Federal volunteers, under Captain Lyon, United States Army, surround the encampment of 800 Missouri State troops, near St. Louis, and oblige them to surrender.

May 10--The St. Louis massacre. The German volunteers under Colonel Francis Blair, jr., wantonly fire upon the people in the streets of St. Louis, killing and wounding a large number.

May 10--Blockade of Savannah commenced.

May 11..The St. Louis massacre. Repetition of the terrible scene of May 10. The defenceless people again shot down. Thirty-three citizens butchered in cold blood.

May 11..The blockade of Charleston harbor commenced by the U. States steamer Niagara.

May 19, 20, 21...Attack on the Virginia batteries at Sewell's Point

(near Norfolk) by the United States Steamer Monticello, aided by the steamer Minnesota. The assailants driven off with loss. No one hurt on the Virginia side.

May 20..North Carolina seceded.

May 24..Alexandria, Virginia, occupied by 5,000 Federal troops, the Virginians having retreated. Killing of Colonel Ellsworth by the heroic Jackson.

May 25..Hampton, Virginia, near Fortress Monroe, taken by the Federal troops. Newport News occupied.

May 27..New Orleans and Mobile blockaded.

May 29..President Davis arrives in Richmond.

May 31..Fight at Fairfax Court House between a company of U. S. cavalry and a Virginia company; the gallant Captain Marr killed; several Federal troops killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

June 1, 2, 3..Engagement at Acquia Creek between the Virginia batteries and the United States steamers Wabash, Anacosta, and Thomas Freeborn. The enemy withdrew, greatly damaged.

June 3..Battle of Phillippi, in Western Virginia. Colonel Kelley, commanding a body of Federal troops and Virginia Tories, attacks an inferior force of Southerners, at Phillippi, under Colonel Potterfield, and routs them. Colonel Kelley severely wounded, and several on both sides reported killed.

June 5..Fight at the Pig's Point Battery, between the Confederate troops and the United States steamer Harriet Lane, resulting in the discomfiture of the enemy. The Harriet Lane badly hurt.

June 10..Battle of Great Bethel, near Yorktown, Va. This splendid victory was gained by eleven hundred North Carolinians and Virginians, commanded by Colonel J. Bankhead Magruder, over four thousand five hundred Federal troops under, Brigadier General Pierce. The Federal forces attacked the Southern entrenchments, and after a fight of four hours, were driven back and pursued to Hampton. Southern loss, one man killed and seven wounded. Federal loss believed to be several hundred. They confess to thirty killed and one hundred wounded.

June 12—Governor Jackson of Missouri, issues a proclamation, calling the people of that State to arms. He commences to concentrate troops at Jefferson City, burning the bridges on the routes to St. Louis and the East.

June 15..Harper's Ferry evacuated by General Joseph E. Johnston and the Confederate troops.

June 16..Skirmish at Vienna, Virginia, between Colonel Gregg's South Carolina Regiment and the Fifth Ohio Regiment. The enemy routed, with a loss of several killed.

June 16..Fight near Leesburg, Virginia; Federals driven off by Colonel Hutton.

June 17..Another massacre in the streets of St. Louis. The Federal troops fire a volley into the Recorder's office, while in session, killing many citizens.

June 17..Battle at Kansas City, between 13,000 Missourians, under Colonel Kelley, and 13,000 Federalists. The latter defeated.

June 18..Battle of Boonville, Mo. The Missourians, under Governor Jackson and General Price, defeated by a superior body of the enemy, commanded by General Lyon.

June 19..Serious fight at New Creek, near Romney, Virginia; Vaughan, with a body of Virginians and Tennesseans, routs a body of Federals, killing a number. No Confederates killed.

June 24..Fight in Lancaster County, Virginia. A force of Federal marauders land on the shore of the James river and commit depreda-

dations. They are driven off and several killed by a company of Virginians.

June 25.. Riots in Milwaukee, (Wisconsin,) in consequence of the depreciation of bank money, caused by the war.

June 26.. Brilliant affair near Romney. Captains Richard and Turner Ashby, of the Fauquier company, with a handful of followers, cut to pieces fifty or sixty of the enemy; the Ashby's fighting half a dozen Hessians each, at the same moment. Captain Dick Ashby mortally wounded.

June 27--Battle of Mathias Point, Potomac River, between Virginia troops and the United States steamer Freeborn. Captain Ward, of the Freeborn killed. Troops engaged on our side were from the Counties of King George, Caroline, and Westmoreland, all native Virginians. S. Welford Corbin, Lieutenant U. S. Navy, of King George County, Virginia, was in the engagement.

June 27.. Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, arrested by order of the Lincoln Government, and incarcerated in Fort McHenry.

June 28.. Skirmish near Alexandria. Sergeant Hanes, of Richmond killed.

June 29.. Extraordinary exploit of Colonel Thomas, of Maryland; disguised as a French lady he takes passage on the steamer St. Nicholas, from Baltimore to Washington. During the voyage he threw off his disguise, and in company with his accomplices seizes the steamer. Coming down the Bay he captures the three prizes, and takes the whole fleet into Fredericksburg in triumph.

July 1.. General Patterson crosses the Potomac with the Federal army, near Williamsport.

July 1.. Seizure of the Baltimore Police Commissioners by order of General Banks. They are confined in Fort McHenry, and afterwards removed to Fort La Fayette, (New York.)

July 2.. Blockade of Galveston, (Texas) commenced.

July 2, 3.. Battle of Haynesville on the Potomac, between General Patterson's army and the Southern advance under Colonel Jackson. After a sharp fight, the Confederates retired.

July 4.. Skirmish near New's Port News. Lieutenant Colonel Dreux, of the Louisiana Cadets, killed by the enemy.

July 5.. Battle of Carthage, in Southwestern Missouri, between the Missourians under Governor Jackson, and the Federals under General Seigel. The Federalists badly defeated. Colonel Gratz Brown, killed. Seigel retreats to Sarcoux.

July 7.. Engagement at Acquia Creek between the Confederate batteries and a United States steamer.

July 7.. Engagement near New Orleans. A United States war steamer driven off by the batteries on Ship Island.

July 10.. Brush at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, between the Confederates and a United States steamer.

July 12.. Battle at Rich Mountain, in Western Virginia. Defeat of Col. Pegram by the Federals under General McClellan. Retreat of General Garnet.

July 13.. Battle of St. George, in Western Virginia. The Confederates routed and five hundred captured by General McClellan. General Garnet killed.

July 17.. Battle of Scarey Creek, on the Kanawha, between 800 Confederates, under Lieutenant Colonel Patton, and 8,000 Federals, under Colonel Low. The Federals defeated, and three of their Colonels taken prisoners.

July 18.. Battle of Bull Run. The Federal army attack the Confeder-

ates, and after several hours fighting, are driven back to Centreville, with heavy loss. Major Harrison, Virginia Volunteers, killed.

July 21..Battle of Manassas. Decisive defeat of the Federal army, under General McDowell, by the Confederates, under Generals Johnson and Beauregard. Confederates, 28,000 strong. The enemy 55,000 strong, fly panic stricken, to Washington. Heavy loss of life on both sides. The Confederate Gen's Bee and Bartow killed. Confederate loss in killed and wounded 1,600. Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing and deserted at least 15,000.

July 21..Capture of four Prizes off Cedar Keys, Florida, by the Confederate steamer Madison. Lieutenant Selden, United States Army, and nineteen sailors taken prisoners.

July 25..Battle Mesilla (Arizona) between the Federal army, and the Confederates under Col. Baylor. The Federals defeated and fly towards Fort Staunton, with a loss of thirty-two killed.

July 28..Surrender of 750 Federal troops to Colonel Baylor, Confederate States Army, at Fort Staunton, Arizona.

July 30..Retreat of General Wise in Western Virginia. He reaches Gauley Bridge, near Lewisburg, in safety.

August 2..General Magruder commences his march down the York Peninsula.

August 3..Engagement off Galveston between the Confederate Battery and a Federal steamer. The latter threw several shells into the city.

August 7..Burning of Hampton, Virginia, by order of General Magruder.

August 9, 10..Battle of Oak Hill, Missouri. This glorious victory was gained by the Confederate troops under General Ben. McCullough, over the Federal army under General Lyon. Each side numbered about 10,000 men. Lyon was killed, and the Federals routed, with great slaughter. General Seigel conducts the retreat towards Rolla.

August 15..Skirmish at Mathias Point. A boat load of Federals from the United States steamer Resolute, landed and were fired upon by the Confederate troops. Five were killed, when they retreated.

August 18..The Confederate Privateer Jeff Davis went ashore on St. Augustine bar and was lost.

August 20—Fight at Hawk's Nest, Western Virginia, between Wise's Legion and the Eleventh Ohio Regiment. The enemy fled after losing 50 in killed and wounded. General Wise's loss, one man killed.

August 25—Mason's Hill, near Alexandria, occupied by the Confederate troops.

August 26—General advance movement of Beauregard's army upon the Federal lines on the Potomac.

August 27..Fight at Bailey's Cross Roads, near Alexandria. The Confederates rout a body of the enemy and take Munson's Hill. Five Federals captured and one killed.

August 27..Battle of Cross Lanes, in Western Virginia, between the Confederate forces under General Floyd, and the Seventh Ohio Regiment under Colonel Tyler. The enemy terribly cut to pieces, with a loss of 2 hundred killed, wounded, and missing. Colonel Tyler was the first to run. Our loss, 3 killed.

August 28, 29—Battle of Fort Hatteras. The Confederate entrenchments on Hatteras Island attacked by the Federal fleet under Commodore Stringham and General Picayune Butler. After a bombardment of twenty-four hours, the Commander of the Confederates, Commodore Barron, surrendered. The enemy captured 691 prisoners, and carried them off to New York. The Island occupied by the Federal troops.

September 2—General Fremont issued a proclamation in St. Louis, confiscating the slaves of rebels.

September 2..Skirmish at Big Creek, on the Kanawha. The enemy driven back.

September 6..Advance of the Federals in Kentucky. Paducah occupied.

September 7..The Confederates under General Pillow, occupy Columbus, Kentucky.

September 10..Battle of the Gauley, at Carnifax Ferry, Western Virginia. General Rosencranz attacked General Floyd's position with 15,000 men. After several ineffectual attempts to carry it, he fell back, baffled and disheartened. At least 150 of the enemy were killed and 250 wounded in these vain efforts. Floyd had but five men wounded, as his force was well protected. At night, fearing that Rosencranz might cross and attack him in the rear, Floyd retreated.

September 11—Battle of Louisville, on the Potomac. Several regiments of Federal troops under Colonel Isaac J. Stevens, of the New York Seventy-ninth, marched from Chain Bridge on a reconnoissance. They were attacked by the Confederates under Colonel J. E. B. Stuart, and after a sharp fight, fled in Bull Run fashion. Federal loss 5 killed and 9 wounded. Confederate loss none.

September 11..Battle of Toney's Creek, on the Kanawha. Wise's cavalry, under Colonel Clarkson, defeat the enemy, whose loss is 50 killed and wounded; Clarkson also took 50 prisoners and lost not a man.

September 13..Colonel John A. Washington, of Virginia, killed in a skirmish in Western Virginia.

September 19..Battle of Barbourville, in Kentucky, between 800 Confederates under General Zolcoffer, and 1800 Federals. The enemy routed as usual, with a loss of 50 killed and 2 prisoners.

September 28..Battle of Lexington in Missouri. The Missouri troops, under General Price, having besieged the City of Lexington, at last forced the enemy, under Colonel Mulligan, to surrender. Our loss, in the series of battles around Lexington, was 25 killed and 72 wounded. Price took 3,500 prisoners, including Col.'s Mulligan, Marshall, Reding, White, Grover, and 119 other Commissioned officers, 5 pieces of artillery, 2 mortars, 750 horses, \$100,000 worth of Commissary stores, large quantities of arms and munitions, and other property. He also recovered the great seal of the State, and the public records, and \$900,000 in money.

September 23, 24, 25—Heavy skirmishing on Sewell Mountain, Western Virginia, between Rosencranz and Wise. Two Confederates killed.

September 25, 26..Battle of Alamesa, in New Mexico. Captain Copwood, with 114 Texans, defeats a large body of United States Regulars, under Colonel Roberts, with great slaughter. Copwood's loss, two killed.

September 29..Colonel J. W. Spalding, of Wise's Legion, killed, while on a scouting expedition in Western Virginia.

September 30..Hopkinsville, in Kentucky, taken by General Buckner, Confederate States Army.

October 1..Capture of the Federal Steamer Fanny in Albemarle Sound, by the Confederate steamers Curlew and Raleigh. Forty-five Federals taken prisoners, and \$100,000 worth of stores captured.

October 2..President Davis visits the Confederate Army at Manassas. Grand review of the troops.

October 3—Battle of Greenbrier River, in Western Virginia, between 1,500 Confederates, under General Henry R. Jackson, and 3,000 Federals, under General Reynolds. After six hours battle, the enemy withdrew, leaving Jackson still master of the ground. Jackson's loss, 50 killed, wounded, and missing. Enemy's loss at least 250.

October 5..Retreat of Rosencranz from Sewell Mountain. He fled with his whole army to the other side of the Gauley, twenty miles distant.

October 6..The Chickamacomico Races, on Roanoke Island, North Carolina. An entire Indiana Regiment chased twenty miles by Colonel Wright's Third Georgia Regiment. Thirty-two Federal prisoners and valuable munitions of war captured. Colonel Wright's loss, one man, who ran after the enemy until he fell exhausted. The Northern papers claimed a magnificent Federal victory. Thousands of rebels killed.

October 9 Battle of Santa Rosa Island, near Fort Pickens. The Confederates, under General Anderson of South Carolina, makes a successful attack on Billy Wilson's camp, routing the rowdies and burning the camp. Billy ran off in his shirt. While returning to Pensacola, several of the Confederates were killed.

October 12..Battle of the Mississippi Passes. Commodore Hollins, with his mosquito fleet, attacked and dispersed the Federal Squadron blockading the mouths of the Mississippi. The schooner J. H. Toone and a launch captured.

October 15..After occupying Mason's and Munson's Hill for seven weeks, in vain expectation of getting a fight from McClellan, the Confederate army fell back upon Centreville.

October 16..Battle of Bolivar, near Harper's Ferry. Colonel Turner Ashby, with 250 volunteers and 300 raw Virginia militia, completely routed 1,000 Federals, killing 50 or 60 and taking 12 prisoners.

October 21—Fight at Frederickstown, Missouri. Jeff Thompson, with 1,200 Missourians, driven back by 5,000 Federals, with loss on both sides.

October 21—Brilliant victory at Leesburg. The enemy, with twelve Regiments (7,000 men,) under General E. D. Baker, crossed the Potomac attacked the Confederate army near Leesburg, consisting of three Regiments (3,590 men,) under General Nathan G. Evans, of South Carolina. The Federals were terribly defeated, losing 500 men killed, 800 men wounded, and 726 men prisoners, also 4 pieces of artillery and 1,600 stand of arms. General Baker was killed, and on our side Colonel Burt was mortally wounded. Confederate loss, 27 killed, 111 wounded. Many of the enemy were lost in the river.

October 25 General Fremont, having advanced from St. Louis, occupies Springfield Mo.

October 31..Resignation of General Winfield Scott as Generalissimo of the Lincoln army. He is succeeded by General McClellan.

November 2, 3—Great storm on the Atlantic coast. Several of the Lincoln Armada lost.

November 5—Fremont removed from his command in Virginia, and succeeded by Hunter. The latter immediately orders a retreat to St. Louis.

November 6—Battle of Belmont on the Mississippi river. The enemy under General Grant, 10,000 strong, attacked General Pillow, at Belmont, opposite Columbus, Kentucky. A dreadful carnage on both sides ensued, and Pillow was being rapidly overpowered, when he was reinforced by General Polk. The enemy beaten, fled up the river until night closed the pursuit. Confederate loss, 585, Federal loss 1,200.

November 7—Battle of Port Royal, on the South Carolina coast. The sand Forts in Port Royal harbor attacked by a large Federal fleet, under Commodore Dupont and General Sherman. After a furious cannonade, the shot and shell from the fleet falling like hail, the brave defenders retreated. Small loss on both sides. The enemy landed 12,000 troops immediately, and occupied the deserted Forts.

November 7.. Urbanna, on the Rappahaunock, shelled by the Federals.

November 8.. Several bridges on the Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road burned by the East Tennessee Tories.

November 8—Battle of Piketon, in Kentucky. The enemy repulsed, with a very heavy loss.

November 8.. Seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, on board the British steamer Trent, by Captain Wilkes, of the United States steamer San Jacinto.

November 8.. Missouri added to the Southern Confederacy.

November 9.. Fight at Guyandotte, on the Ohio river, Western Virginia. Colonel Clarkson, with the cavalry made a gallant dash into the town, slaughtered 40 Federals, wounded 50, and took 98 prisoners, losing only two men himself.

November 14 General Floyd retreated from Cotton Hill, on the Kanawha. Colonel St. George Croghan killed.

November 15--Arrival of Messrs. Mason and Slidell at Fortress Monroe, in charge of Captain Wilkes. They are sent to Fort Warren.

November 16.. Capture of 30 Federals near Upton Hill (Potomac) by Major Martin, of the Natchez Cavalry. Several Federals are killed.

November 13—Occupation of the Eastern shore of Virginia, by the Federal troops under General Lockwood.

November 18.. Skirmish near Falls Church, between the Virginia Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Lee, and a body of the Federal Cavalry. The enemy routed with a loss of 7 killed and 10 captured. Our loss, 1 killed and 2 captured.

November 22, 23—Bombardment near Pensacola. Fort Pickens, opens fire upon General Bragg's batteries. Bragg responds, and a cannonade of two days follows. The Federal vessels engaging in the fight driven off badly damaged, Warrenton partially burned by the shells from Fort Pickens. Finally Colonel Brown, finding his efforts futile, ceases his fire. In his official report he gives his loss 1 killed 6 wounded. Several were killed on the fleet. Bragg's loss, one man killed by the enemy's fire, several wounded.

November 24—Occupation of Tybee Island by the Federals.

November 26—Cavalry fight near Vienna (Potomac) between the enemy and Colonel Ransom's North Carolina Cavalry. Many of the enemy killed and 26 captured. One Federal regiment ran, the officers leading. Ransom's loss, none.

December 2.. Skirmish at Anandale, Potomac. Colonel C. W. Field's Sixth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, kills four and captures fifteen of the enemy. Field's loss, two.

December 3—Battle of Dranesville, near the Potomac. General Stuart has an engagement with a superior body of the enemy, and after a hard fight is forced to retreat, with a loss of over 200 killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy's loss even greater.

December 10.. Kentucky added to the Southern Confederacy.

December 13—Battle of the Alleghany, in Western Virginia. The Confederate army, 1,200 strong, under Colonel Edward Johnson, was attacked by 5,000 Federal troops. The latter were gallantly repulsed after seven hours fighting.

December 17.. General T. J. Jackson destroys dam No. 5 on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, thus cutting off canal communication between Washington and the West.

December 17.. Battle of Woodsonville, in Kentucky. A large body of the enemy attack General Hindman, who had 1,1100 infantry and 40

pieces of artillery, but were defeated with loss of 75 killed and wounded. The Confederates lost the gallant Colonel Terry, of Texas.

December 26—Seward surrenders Mason and Slidell, by letter, to Lord Lyons, the British Minister.

December 26—Battle of Opothleyoholo, in the Indian Territory, 75 miles Northwest of Fort Gibson, between Colonel James M. McIntosh with four regiments, and the Indian Allies of the Federal Government under their Chief, Opothleyoholo. Two hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and 100 taken prisoners; 100 horses captured. Confederate loss 12 killed and 20 wounded. Opothleyoholo fled to Kansas.

December 28—Exploit in Hampton Roads of the Confederate steamer Seabird, under Captain Lynch, who attacks the Federal steamer Express, having the Schooner Sherwood in tow and after a fierce fight, in which the Federal Batteries at the Rip Raps take a part, succeeds in driving off the Express and capturing the schooner, taking her into Norfolk in triumph.

December 28—Fight at Sacramento, near Green river, in Kentucky, between a detachment of Colonel Forrest's cavalry and the enemy, who were routed after a fight of half an hour. Confederate loss, 2 killed, 1 wounded. Federal loss 10 killed, 20 wounded, 18 prisoners.

STATEMENT OF THE

KILLED, WOUNDED, AND CAPTURED,

IN THE SEVERAL BATTLES AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS, IN THE YEAR 1861.

The following table exhibits an approximation to the losses of both parties by the several engagements during the year. The Confederate losses are compiled from the official reports of the commanding officers, (when such reports were published.) Of course, we can only guess at the loss of the enemy. The Northern papers seldom publish the official reports of the Federal Generals, and the latter have generally proved themselves such monstrous falsifiers, that but little confidence can be placed in their reports when they are published. For instance, Picayune Butler stated his loss at Bethel at about thirty, when it is a notorious fact that one small squad of Magruder's men alone buried thirty-two Federal bodies after the battle. In estimating the Federal losses, we have adopted the opinions of the Confederate officers commanding, who are gentlemen, and upon whose statements perfect reliance may be placed:

Federal Successes.

Dates.....	Battles.....	Confederates killed.....	Confederates wounded.....	Confederates captured.....	Federal's killed.....	Federal's wounded.....	Federal's captured.....
June 3	Phillippa.....	7	20	00	00	15	...
June 18	Boonville.....	4	20	50	4	9	...
July 12	Rich Mountain.....	45	55	00	20	50	...
July 13	St George.....	13	00	500	4	10	...
Aug. 28	Hatteras.....	12	00	691	00	06	...
Oct. 21	Frederickstown.....	00	00	00	00	00	...
Nov. 7	Port Royal.....	12	4	00	8	23	...
Dec. 3	Dranesville.....	43	143	8	50	100	...
Total.....		136	278	1249	85	207	...

Confederate Successes.

Dates.....	Battles.....	Confederates killed.....	Confederates wounded.....	Confederates captured.....	Federals killed.....	Federals wounded.....	Federals captured.....
Feb. 16	San Antonio.....	00	00	00	00	00	150
Mar. 12	Fort Brown.....	00	00	00	00	00	100
April 13	Fort Sumter.....	00	00	00	00	00	00
April 15	Fort Bliss.....	00	00	00	00	00	100
April 20	Indianola.....	00	00	00	00	00	600
May 19	Sewell's Point.....	00	00	00	00	1	00
May 31	Fairfax Court House..	1	5	5	00	00	4
June 1	Acquia Creek.....	00	00	00	00	00	00
June 5	Pig's Point.....	00	00	00	00	00	00
June 10	Great Bethel.....	1	7	00	150	250	00
June 15	Vicksburg.....	60	00	00	50	100	00
June 17	Kansas City.....	15	30	00	50	150	100
June 19	New Creek.....	00	00	00	3	7	00
June 26	Romney.....	2	3	00	15	00	00
June 27	Matthias Point.....	00	1	00	6	10	00
July 2	Haynesville.....	2	12	00	67	85	8
July 5	Orthage.....	70	200	00	300	200	00
July 17	Scarey Creek.....	3	1	00	50	10	00
July 18	Bull Run.....	13	53	3	200	300	20
July 21	Manassas.....	393	1200	50	1000	2500	1000
July 25	Mesilla.....	00	00	00	10	25	00
July 28	Fort Stanton.....	00	00	00	00	00	750
Aug. 10	Springfield.....	265	800	30	1000	1200	300
Aug. 15	Matthias Point.....	00	00	00	00	5	00
Aug. 20	Hawk's Nest.....	1	00	00	20	30	00
Aug. 27	Bailey's Cross Roads..	00	00	00	1	00	5
Aug. 27	Cross Lanes.....	3	00	00	50	50	100
Sept. 3	Biz Creek.....	00	2	00	2	3	00
Sept. 10	Gauley.....	00	5	00	150	250	00
Sept. 11	Lewisville.....	00	00	00	5	9	6
Sept. 11	Toney's Creek.....	00	00	00	20	30	50
Sept. 19	Barboursville.....	2	00	00	50	00	2
Sept. 20	Lexington.....	25	72	00	39	120	3500
Sept. 25	Alamogordo.....	2	60	00	30	00	00
Oct. 1	Steamer Fanny.....	00	00	00	00	00	45
Oct. 3	Greenebrier.....	6	31	12	100	150	00
Oct. 4	Chickamauga.....	00	00	00	00	00	32
Oct. 4	Santa Rosa.....	20	42	19	20	30	17
Oct. 12	Mississippi Passes.....	00	00	00	00	00	00
Oct. 16	Bolivar.....	1	10	00	15	40	12
Oct. 21	Leesburg.....	27	111	00	600	800	725
Nov 6	Belmont.....	95	373	117	400	600	200
Nov 8	Pickett.....	5	8	00	219	00	00
Nov 9	Gundotte.....	2	5	00	40	50	93
Nov 16	Upton Hill.....	00	00	00	6	00	30
Nov 18	Falls Church.....	1	2	00	7	00	10
Nov 22	Pensacola.....	1	6	00	10	20	00
Nov 26	Near Vienna.....	00	00	00	10	00	25
Dec 2	Ananias.....	2	00	2	4	00	15
Dec 13	Alleghany.....	26	60	00	100	200	00
Dec 17	Woodsonville.....	4	10	00	80	45	8
Dec 26	Opethyoholo.....	12	20	00	75	125	100
Dec 28	Sacramento.....	2	1	00	10	20	13
Total.....		999	3067	288	4525	7614	8177

Recapitulation.

	Confederate loss.	Federal loss
Killed.....	1185	4911
Wounded.....	3345	7821
Prisoners.....	1487	8177
Total.....	5997	20,909

That we have not overrated the Federal's loss is proved by the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Times, of a late date:

"By returns of the War Department up to the 20th December, I learn that the mortality in our army since the war broke out will reach 22,000. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, &c., is about 11,000, the number wounded 17,000. The number of prisoners in the South and deserters amount to 6,000."

If we had the means of ascertaining the Federal losses by the numerous smaller engagements, picket skirmishes, &c., during the year, we might easily carry the number of killed and wounded up to the figures indicated in the New York Times.

CURRENT EVENTS.

An exchange paper contains the following curious statistics of Northern bankruptcy during the last five years:

1857.—4,257 failures for.....	\$265 818,000
1858.—3,113 ".....	73,608,747
1859.—1,940 ".....	51,314,000
1860.—1,738 ".....	61,739,474
1861.—5,035 ".....	176 632,170

Five years 16,083

\$229,112,391

The picture of individual morals presented by these figures is a dangerous one to the Yankee character. We hardly suppose that the retrospect of British and Scottish history for fifty years, would present as large an amount of bankruptcy, or half the number of failures. We doubt if the whole history of the South, since she had a business to conduct, would reveal aggregates approximating the failures in the North for the past five years.

This, however, is a mere drop in the bucket, compared to the general ruin and bankruptcy which is about to overwhelm that swaggering nation. Their attempt to subjugate the South has plunged them into the vortex of eternal ruin—already the war debt amount to within a fraction of 1,000,000,000 of dollars, and scarce a year has elapsed since hostilities commenced; this is independent of the above mentioned failures, general loss of foreign trade, and stagnation of business among themselves. Let us read in the following of what their own organs say upon the subject.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

FINANCIAL STRAITS OF THE NORTH.—The following is from the money article of the Philadelphia Ledger, of the 27th ult:

"The truth is, our difficulties are daily more and more complicated. Congress is, by no means, a unit on the scheme reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and there is even more diversity of opinion as to the tax bills. Thinking men are beginning to stand aghast at the monstrous proportions of the debt that is accumulating, and the financiers are at their wits' ends to devise ways and means to meet the interest, some forty or fifty millions of which will soon be due, saying

nothing about the legitimate demands that are rolling up in huge volume against the Government. With an almost total cessation of emigration, with agriculture and every other branch of industry in the country diminishing, commerce languishing, trade broken up on our frontier, the loss of the Southern markets, no chance of extending our industry and commerce with Mexico or any other part of the world, in fact, it may well tax the financial ability of the country to manage a debt which will soon exceed \$1,000,000,000."

In the following will be seen still more proof of the extent of the disaster that has befallen the incredulous Yankees. They are beginning to realize the importance and magnitude of the struggle they have commenced. It is, however, but a foretaste of what is in store for them in the future:

"THE LAUGHING STOCK OF ALL EUROPE, THE STANDING JOKE," ETC.—After a dolorous account of their "disasters and loss of prestige on land," the New York Herald, of the 19th of October or November, thus forcibly and, "mirabile dictu," truthfully sums up what has happened on the element on which the people of the United States were accustomed to pride themselves for their supremacy.

"Some fifteen or twenty privateers have been permitted to issue from the ports of the enemy to seize, sink, burn, destroy, and plunder our ships along the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Texas—indeed, from Maine to the Straits of Magellan. In the West Indies, in the Gulf, under the very guns of our forts and men-of-war, and in the waters of South America, they have carried on their depredations with impunity. Some fifty of our merchant ships have been captured. Our commerce is cut up, foreign, and even American merchants, refuse to ship goods in American bottoms. Our cargoes and vessels cannot be insured except at ruinous rates. The blockade is the laughing stock of all Europe, the standing joke of the enterprising skippers from the British provinces who are continually running it and selling their turpentine and cotton in Boston, and the source of infinite merriment to the rebel chief and their organs throughout the world. To the ship owners and merchants of the loyal States, it is no joke, and we fear the time is not distant when it may prove a tragedy to us all by tempting the intervention of foreign nations, which we must repel at any risk and any sacrifice of treasure and of blood."

WHAT THE NORTH HAS LOST.—The New York World is urging the immediate passage of a tax bill to enable the suspended banks to resume specie payment, and bring Government demand notes up to par. In its issue of the 10th inst., it says:

"In New York city to-day, gold is selling at five per cent. premium, which means that the paper currency of the country, or Government demand notes, are depreciated five per cent. compared with real money or gold. This alteration of five per cent., in the price of paper notes, has taken place within a week, and this means neither more nor less, than that in that short space of time the price of eleven thousand millions of property in the loyal States has changed five per cent., or \$550,000,000, and fifteen hundred millions of railway bonds, stocks, mortgages, etc., are also changed \$75,000,000, making \$625,000,000 alteration in the prices of these two items of national wealth in

the course of a few days, owing entirely to the vicious system of national policy proposed to Congress, and the want of \$200,000,000 or \$250,000,000 annual revenue from taxation to support the Government credit.

THE EFFECT OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION UPON THE NORTH.—We find, in the Chicago Tribune, the leading Abolition paper of the North-west, a startling but not overdrawn contrast between the former prosperity of the North, when supported by the statesmanship and wealth of the South, and the ruin which has now so completely engulfed the "Yankee Nation:"

"But a year ago," it asserts, "our people, from Maine to Georgia, were in actual enjoyment of more of the blessings and happiness attendant upon a state of peace and the operations of a Government based upon the loyalty and patriotism of the citizens, than ever fell to the lot of any nation. Our national debt was small and our taxes light, Our commerce, internal and external, was nowhere exceeded. At home every branch of industry was prosperous, and abroad we were respected and feared in every quarter of the globe. No nation could insult us, and our friendship was sought, and an alliance with us courted by all.

"In the short space of a twelve months this glorious picture, so full of peace, prosperity and happiness, has become dimmed and stained with national disaster and depredations. Now, we are realizing all the dread agonies of a civil war. Financial bankruptcy stares us in the face. Our national debt is counted by hundreds of millions. Taxes more onerous and oppressive than was imposed on a free people are being assessed against us. Our commerce is preyed upon by the piratical privateers of the rebels and traitors, and worse, far worse, than all, we are becoming a by-word and a reproach among the nations of the earth. Our great hereditary enemy dares to insult us, and we tremblingly await each foreign arrival to learn the extent of our humiliation.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, May, 1861.]

AN APPEAL TO RAISE BREAD STUFFS.—A wise man may learn not only from a fool, but from his enemy, and nations may act upon and derive benefit from the same principle. With this object in view, we give below an appeal to Northern and Western farmers, from the pen of one of them who evidently sees breakers ahead of the section, to "Plant Corn." Our planters and small farmers may every where benefit by it, and we trust they will. They hardly realize the advantage they possess over the North in producing breadstuffs. There the farmers can make but a single crop of anything upon the same ground, and it must all be planted within a given, and very brief period, or the early frosts will kill it. How different with the agriculturists of the South! They may plant some kind of food-producing crops during almost any month of the year.

Hitherto, very little attention, comparatively, has been given to this subject, planters depending in many instances, almost entirely upon the West for their provisions, and others to a greater or less extent. All this, however, must now be changed, and the Southern States must rely wholly upon themselves for their food. Fortunately, they have all the means to be desired at their own disposal. They have only to

put forth their hands and plant, and eat and live. They have the acres, the genial climate, and the labor necessary to the production of almost every kind of corn, grain, vegetable, and fruit that enters into the composition of human food. Let the people be alive to the great fact, and avail themselves of their advantages. Let them plant, plant, plant.— Their soil, though not inexhaustible, is rich, and may be made richer by care and industry. Plow up the old fields, and plow deep, the deeper the better, and plant corn, potatoes, beans, peas, etc., and see by a proper variation of the kinds of seed, a succession of crops is produced. Any quantity of white potatoes can be grown so as to mature in the fall—a circumstance whose importance has been overlooked hitherto. Late corn may also be planted, as well as sweet potatoes, a most valuable root. But listen to the following importunate earnest, and touching cry, though tinged with the prevailing fanaticism, to “plant corn,” addressed to Northern farmers, or rather to their wives and children, by an agricultural journal, and then let all of our planters and farmers profit by the appeal.

“PLANT CORN.”—It is the duty of those who take arms in their hands to drive back the foe, to provide for that danger. It is the duty of those who stay at home to provide against the danger of short crops. In short to provide that they are as abundant as industrious labor, judiciously and economically directed, can possibly effect. To do this, we must begin now. Now is the seed time, let us do our duty, and trust God for the harvest. Brother farmers, we urge you to plant corn. Plow deep, manure well, and plant corn.

American mothers, wives, and daughters of American soldiers, we urge you to plant corn.

What if every woman, who has the ability, shall plant and tend one well-fertilized hill of corn?

Who can imagine the vast addition all the golden ears grown upon these extra stalks would make to the great national store?

What if they were all garnered in one garner, and added to the widows and orphans fund?

Think of this, mothers, wives and daughters. Think what you can do with such a trifling addition to your other labors as planting one hill of corn.

“Only three grains of corn, mother,” let every child cry, in all the month of May, and plant it, and then follow the Scriptural injunction. “Dig about it and dung it, until it grows and bears fruit.”

The waste bones of a single dinner, burned and pulverized, will more than fertilize a hill of corn. The sweepings, the slops, the pieces of a small family, mixed in a tub, and carefully applied as a liquid manure, would fertilize a hundred hills of corn; aye, more, would add a hundred bushels to the crop. Then plant “three grains of corn.”—Dig the soil deep and mellow. Soak the seed to hasten its vegetation. Keep the ground free of weeds, and the surface loose, and moist and rich. Dig in the early morning dew. There is no better fertilizer. If you plant the right kind, three grains will produce six ears, and each of these will have a hundred grains.

Men, women and children—all who love your country—all who have a single superficial foot of the surface of the country—we ask you to plant one hill of corn. Thus you can save your country in its hour of peril. You can, with your feeble hands alone, provide a surplus of grain. Seeing your spirit, your strong handed relatives will be animated to renewed and greater exertion, and each and all throughout all the corn-growing region of States, unpolluted with slavery, will plant one more hill of corn.”

To carry on this fanatical and brutal war, which demagogues have inaugurated against the South, the wives and children of Northern and Western farmers are thus adjured to go out into the fields and toil, to plant "one hill of corn." This shows to what terrible straits the demagogues feel they have reduced their section of the country. To ward off a famine, actual starvation, they appeal to women and children to turn themselves into workmen, and dig and sweat, that the politicians may enjoy office and cormorants fatten upon the common miseries. For this, there will come a reckoning day; but let us inaugurate the policy of entire home independence in the department of breadstuffs when it can be so easily done, with work comparatively so light, and harvests so sure, so abundant, and so important.

Vast amounts of fertilizers might be saved upon every plantation by the requisite pains and forethought, and turned to the enriching of the soil, and the consequent increase of crops. Millions of dollars are every year lost to the South in this way—from sheer neglect and improvidence. We trust to see a speedy reform in this respect, and a great increase of all kinds of cereals, fruits, and vegetables, as the natural result of it. Less cotton and more food should be the motto, till the end of the war, whether it be one year or ten.

Fruits will soon be ripe, and many a patriotic housewife in the South may make all her pin money by putting them up in hermetically sealed cans for the New Orleans and other markets.

NO DEPENDENCE UPON INDIA.—All further speculation as to the competition of India with us in the production of cotton will cease upon the general diffusion of the following article from the Calcutta Englishman, certainly an authority that ought to know :

"The following table shows the expense of cultivating an acre of land with cotton in the Raichore Doab, the yield of which will be 240 pounds, or, when cleansed, 70 pounds :

Government land tax.....	£0	5	0
Cost of preparing land.....	0	3	0
Weeding.....	0	1	0
Cost 20 pounds seed.....	0	4	0
Sowing with drill.....	0	2	0
Picking the cotton.....	0	1	0
Cleaning the cotton.....	0	1	8
Carriage to support.....	0	4	8
Freight of, £3 10s. per ton.....	0	2	0
Screwing, bailing, &c.....	0	0	11
		£1	4 10
Commission at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.....	0	0	0
Brokerage at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.....	0	0	9

Total.....£1 5 7

or nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound, exclusive of any profit whatever, either in the cultivator or shipper. It is thus clearly perceptible that the present price of Indian corn in the Liverpool market is not sufficient to induce any increase in the cultivation; the more so, as the charges here given are irrespective of the thousand and one demands made of the trade by every native agent through whose hands it passes. It must be, moreover, borne in mind, that any new lands taken under cultivation would entail great expenses on the ryot. The clearing, levelling,

and preparing the land would scarcely be done under £1 10s. an acre, and the subsequent weeding and hoeings, without which the plants would not thrive in a newly turned soil, would increase the cultivator's outlay by at least another pound sterling. It is, therefore, evident that without some more sure and substantial prospect of remuneration, there can be little prospect of the ryots being induced to enter largely into the cultivation of new lands; though they may cultivate more of their old lands with cotton. But this cannot and will not be sufficient; and unless Manchester is prepared to raise the price of Indian grown cotton near to that now being paid for the produce of American slave labor, there is, we fear, but a poor prospect of any very great increase of the cotton lands now existing.

The Confederate States of America have, as yet, no rival to contend with for the production of cotton. Our cotton is yet King of Commerce, and the Southern Confederacy will, ere long, be the pride of the world.

May 22, 1862.

HOW THE "CONTRABANDS" TREAT THE "DOODLES."—A few nights ago, a negro entered the Quartermaster's office in Staunton, tipped his wool and said: "Mar's Arman—here a prisoner." "Where did you get him?" "Massa sent him, and tole me to see him shot up safe, and the key turned on him." "Well, Sambo—as you have brought him safely so far—take him over to the jail and see him locked up." "Thankee, massa—come along, Yankee;" and he proudly marched off his prisoner to the jail.—[Richmond Whig.

LESSONS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.—History, if it teaches anything, teaches and proves conclusively that a brave and united people, determined on independence, can never be subjugated. A correspondent very appropriately cites some instances as follows:

Think of the men of the Revolution; when the entire South was overrun by the British and Tories! Think of our frontiers then exposed to the scalping knife of the savage! Yet we triumphed in the end. Think of the last war with England, when Washington itself was in the hands of the enemy. Yet England was again compelled to ask for peace.—Read the efforts to subjugate Switzerland. Yet these few cantons have defied Europe. Read the war in the Spanish peninsula, in which the power of France was at last humbled, though she had overrun all Spain. Remember the invasion of Russia, whose boors fighting for their homes, exterminated the grand army of Napoleon. Are we any less than they?

ILLINOIS AND THE NEGRO.—The following propositions, submitted to the people of Illinois at the same time the new constitution was, we learn from the Chicago Times, were sustained by a large majority:

"SEC 1. No negro or mulatto shall migrate to or settle in this State.

"SEC. 2. No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage, or hold any office in this State.

"SEC 3. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this article."—[Jackson Mississippian, July 10th.

MCCLELLAN'S "STRATEGIC MOVE."

Henceforth when a scoundrel is kicked out of doors,

He need never resent the disgrace,

But cry; "My dear, sir, I'm eternally yours,

For your kindness IN CHANGING MY BASE!"

GENERALS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

List of Generals, Major Generals, and Brigadier Generals, of the Army of the Confederate States of America, which the first year of the war has called into existence.

GENERALS IN REGULAR ARMY.

SAMUEL COOPER, of Virginia, Adjutant General.	Joseph E Johnston, of Virginia
Albert S Johnston, of Texas	Robert E Lee, of Virginia
	P T Beauregard, of Louisiana

MAJOR GENERALS IN PROVISIONAL ARMY.

David E Twiggs, of Georgia	James Longstreet, of Alabama
Leonidas Polk, of Louisiana	James B Magruder, of Virginia
Braxton Bragg, of Louisiana	Thomas J Jackson, of Virginia
Earl Van Dorn, of Mississippi	Mansfield Lovell, of Virginia
Gustavus W Smith, of Kentucky	Edmund Kirby Smith, of Florida
Theophilus H Holmes, of No. Ca.	George B Crittenden, of Kentucky
William J. Hardec, of Georgia	Sterling Price, of Missouri
Benjamin Huger, of South Carolina	Richard L Ewell, of Virginia

BRIGADIER GENERALS IN PROVISIONAL ARMY.

Milledge L Bonham, of So. Ca.	Richard C Gatlin, of No. Ca.
John B. Floyd, of Virginia	Felix K Zollicoffer, of Tennessee
Henry A Wise, of Virginia	Benj. F Cheatham, of Tennessee
Ben McCulloch, of Texas	Joseph R Anderson, of Virginia
Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia	Simeon B Buckner, of Virginia
Robert S Garnett, of Virginia	L P Walker, of Alabama
Wm. H T Walker, of Georgia	Albert G Blanchard, of Louisiana
Barnard E. Bee, of South Carolina	G J Raines, of North Carolina
Alexander R Lawton, of Georgia	J E B Stewart, of Virginia
Gideon J Pillow, of Tennessee	Lafayette McLaws, of Georgia
Samuel R Anderson, of Tennessee	Thos. F Drayton, of So. Ca.
Daniel S Donelson, of Tennessee	Thos. C Hindman, of Arkansas
David R Jones, of South Carolina	Adley H Gladden, of Louisiana
Jones M Withers, of Alabama	John P McCown, of Tennessee
John C Pemberton, of Virginia	Lloyd Tilghman, of Kentucky
John H Winder, of Maryland	N G Evans, of South Carolina
Jubal A Early, of Virginia	Cadmus M Wilcox, of Tennessee
Thos. B Flournoy, of Arkansas	Philip St. George Cocke, of Va.
Samuel Jones, of Virginia	R E Rhodes, of Alabama
Arnold Elzey, of Maryland	Richard Taylor, of Louisiana
D H Hill, of North Carolina	Louis T Wigfall, of Texas
Henry H Sibley, of Louisiana	J H Trapier, of South Carolina
Wm. H C Whiting, of Georgia	S S French, of Mississippi
Wm. W Loring, of No. Ca.	Wm H C. roll, of Tennessee
R H Anderson, of So. Ca.	Hugh W Mercer, of Georgia
Albert Pike, of Arkansas	Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky
Thos. T Fauntleroy, of Virginia	John C Breckinridge, of Kentucky
Robert Toombs, of Georgia	Richard Griffith, of Mississippi
Daniel Ruggles, of Virginia	Alex. P Stewart, of Kentucky
Charles Clark, of Mississippi	William M Gardner, of Georgia
Boswell S Ripley, of So. Ca.	Richard B Gardner, of Virginia
Isaac R. Trimble, of Maryland	Wm. Mahone, of Virginia
John C Grayson, of Kentucky	L O'Brian Branch, of No. Ca.
Paul O Herbert, of Louisiana	Maxey Gregg, of South Carolina

THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS.

We are indebted to our friend, Maj. E. E. SELL, for a copy of a hand-bill published some time since by J. CHILDS, Philadelphia. On the one side is an advertisement, and on the other side a copy of "The First Prayer in Congress."

We re-print this as a matter of great interest to all readers, and a historical document worthy of preservation, whether we consider the place and occasion of the prayer, or the author and his history. It will be noted also, that by substituting the Confederate States, this prayer may be used and adopted by all who are now defending the genuine principles of Anglo-American Republicanism against the licentious Democracy and thieving Despotism which have usurped the once proud name of the United States. We copy the hand-bill, as follows:

THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS.

In "Thatcher's Military Journal," under date of December, 1777, is found a note containing the identical "First Prayer in Congress, made by the Rev. Jacob Duche, a gentleman of great eloquence. Here it is, a historical curiosity:

"Oh Lord, our Heavenly Father, high and mighty King of kings, and Lord of Lords, who doth from thy throne behold all the dwellers on earth, and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all kingdoms, empires and governments; look down in mercy, we beseech thee, on these American States, who have fled to thee from the rod of the oppressor, and thrown themselves on thy gracious protection, desiring to be henceforth dependent only on thee; to thee they have appealed for the righteousness of their cause; to thee do they now look up for that countenance and support which thou alone canst give; take them, therefore, Heavenly Father, under thy nurturing care; give them wisdom in council, and valor in the field; defeat the malicious designs of our cruel adversaries; convince THEM of the unrighteousness of their cause; and if they still persist in their sanguinary purposes, O! let the voice of thine own unerring justice, sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop the weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle. Be thou present, O God of Wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly; enable them to settle things on the best and surest foundation, that the scene of blood may be speedily closed, that order, harmony and peace may be effectually restored; and truth and justice, religion and piety, prevail and flourish amongst thy people. Preserve the health of their bodies and the vigor of their minds; shower down on THEM and the MILLIONS they here represent, such temporal blessings as thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come. All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, thy Son, our Saviour, Amen!

It is on record, we believe, that on the occasion of first using this prayer, the Chaplain read for the lesson the 35th Psalm.

[CHARLESTON COURIER, Jan. 28, 1862.

THE FIRST SECESSIONIST.—The first disunion speech ever made in the United States House of Representatives, was by Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, in regard to the Louisiana Enabling Act, January 14, 1811. He said:

"I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion, that if this bill passes, the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations, and that as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some to prepare

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist]

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

The condition of the Lincoln Government, in its insane efforts to subjugate the Southern States, bears a striking resemblance, in many features, to that of England in its attempt to subdue the thirteen colonies.

The intelligent statesmen of the North will find in the history of that memorable struggle many instructive chapters; but it is doubtful now whether they can derive much profit from the study. That history should have been studied and applied before this atrocious war upon the South began. Had this been done, and the Northern mind been duly enlightened, the ruin that is fast coming upon the Northern republic might have been averted. It is now too late. There is the marked difference between the condition of the English in that contest, and the Yankees at the present time. In England, public opinion was divided as to the wisdom and justice of the coercive policy of the Crown, and those who opposed that policy were free to speak and write their opinions, and to give them expression in Parliament and through the public press. Freedom of speech and of the press were intact. Those great bulwarks of liberty continued to be respected as sacred. There were no bastilles, no *lettres de cachet*, no Fort La Fayette and Fort Warren, in which a Minister of the Crown dared, on his mere written order, to incarcerate a British subject for declaring his detestation of the fratricidal war. The great writ of *habeas corpus* was neither suspended by Parliament nor violated by the Ministry. The latter dared not attempt such an usurpation. As the fruit of the sacredness of these rights, we have preserved to the world, in the speeches of Chatham and Burke, and other distinguished orators who denounced the war, some of the most splendid specimens extant of British eloquence.

In 1777, on a motion for an address to the Crown to put a stop to hostilities in America, Lord Chatham, in the course of an eloquent speech, used the following language:

"But, my Lords, the times demand the language of truth. We must not now apply the unction of servile compliance or blind complaisance. In a just and necessary war, to maintain the rights or honor of my country, I would strip the shirt from my back to support it. But in such a war as this, unjust in its principles, impracticable in its means, and ruinous in its consequences, I would not contribute a single effort nor a single shilling. I do not call for vengeance upon the heads of those who have been guilty; I only recommend to them to make their retreat. Let them walk off, and let them make haste, or they may be assured that speedy and condign punishment will overtake them.

"My Lords, I have submitted to you, with the freedom and truth which I think my duty, my sentiments on your present awful situation. I have laid before you the ruin of your power, the disgrace of your reputation, the pollution of your discipline, the contamination of your morals, the complication of calamities, foreign and domestic, that overwhelm your sinking country. Your dearest interests, your own liberties, the Constitution itself, totters to the foundation. All this disgraceful danger, this multitude of misery, is the monstrous offspring of this unnatural war. We have been deceived and deluded too long. Let us now stop short. This is the crisis—the only crisis of time and situation to give us the possibility of escape from the fatal effects of our delusions. But if, in an obstinate and infatuated perseverance in folly, we slavishly echo the peremptory words this day presented to us, nothing can save this devoted country from complete and final ruin. We madly rush into multiplied miseries, and confusion worse confounded. Is it possible—can it be believed, that Ministers are yet blind to this impending destruction?"

How impressive is this picture, how striking the parallel!

The orator proceeds in his fervid denunciation of the Ministers, so forcibly applicable to Lincoln now and his infatuated Cabinet:

"I did hope that instead of this false and empty vanity, this overweening pride, engendering high conceits and presumptuous imaginations, Ministers would have humbled themselves in their errors, would have confessed and retracted them, and by an active though a later repentance, have endeavored to redeem them. But, my Lords, since they had neither the sagacity to foresee, nor justice nor humanity to shun these oppressive calamities—since not even severe experience can make them feel, nor the imminent ruin of their country awaken them from their stupefaction, the guardian care of Parliament must interpose."

The noble Earl then announced his purpose to offer an amendment to the address, recommending "an immediate cessation of hostilities, and the commencement of a treaty to restore peace and liberty to America, strength and happiness to England, security and permanent prosperity to both countries."

But the parallel would not hold out in the foreshadowed results, so far as the Yankee nation is concerned.

The day of their prosperity is over so far as it has been, or might yet be, derived from Southern trade and intercourse. Lord Chatham goes on to say:

"By the establishment of irrevocable law, founded on mutual rights, and ascertained by treaty, these glorious enjoyments may be firmly perpetuated. And let me repeat to your Lordships, that the strong bias of America, at least of the wise and sounder parts of it, naturally inclines to this happy re-connection with you. Notwithstanding the temporary intrigues with France, we may still be assured of their ancient and confirmed partiality to us."

There can be no re-connection with New England, or any part of the universal Yankee nation and the South, either social, political, or commercial. That arrogant and rapacious people have, themselves, by their infamous atrocities, created a gulf between the North and the South that no treaty, no time, no change of policy, can ever bridge over. There is in the South an ancient partiality for old England, that may be revived and confirmed, should the British Government now adopt a wise and energetic policy. But for the Yankees—never—never! There never was any partiality for them among Southerners, though from a false policy and a more false indolence, the South has given them an immense trade and innumerable social and commercial advantages. That day of folly and infatuation for the South, whether in peace or in war, is forever over.

A DYING NATION.—The New York Day Book says: "A merchant of this city, whose opinion is entitled to credit, both from his experience and his sagacity, says that 'it is useless to deny that a complete financial wreck of the whole North is inevitable, unless something is done when Congress meets to bring about an honorable peace.' It is a sad business to walk out in the streets. One can scarcely persuade himself that he is not in Bedlam. Such faces! Some blazing with fiendish passions; others, sad, sorrowful, and despairing; but not one pleasant and joyous countenance in the whole city. There is something in every man's face which seems to say 'a nation is dying!'"

SORE THROAT....Common salt, slowly dissolved in the mouth, and swallowed, just before going to bed, is very effectual in ordinary cases of sore throat.

THE BATTLES OF MANASSAS AND RICHMOND.

A WARNING TO LINCOLN.

Being a native Baltimorian, and having been in favor of an aggressive war policy from the commencement of our struggle, I have written the following lines, immediately after the battle of Manassas, with the daily anticipation that our army would move unto Washington City, to capture that corrupt lair of tyfanny, the chief source of all infamies.

H. W. R. J.

Our soldiers at Manassas their valor have proved,
They have routed the foe who sought us to enslave;
Lincoln despots beware, the South is not subdued,
Nor can you with millions ever conquer our brave.

Should you for a moment, in your fanatical dreams
Cherish a hope of laying waste our beautiful land,
Think of Manassas, the destruction of your schemes,
All Southerners are formed in one chivalric band.

Prepared for the invader and despotic foe,
To hurl from positions he unjustly has taken,
With slaughter and carnage, dealing terror and woe
To an insolent rabble, whom God hath forsaken.

The battles of Bethel, Bull Run, and Manassas,
Should prove conclusive what in future we'll do,
So you'd better conclude no more to harrass us,
Or we'll surely compell you for mercy to sue.

We assert but our rights, and we dare to maintain
A separation, a nation distinct and free
From barbarians who pillaged Virginia's domain,
And broken the branches of our Liberty Tree.

But anew we have planted that emblem so true,
And cherish'd by true manhood of low and high estate,
Liberty for which Washington his sword first drew,
Proved the rights of man, and measured a tyrants fate.

Virginia holds the remains of our Washington,
To retain them we will pass through a lake of fire,
And force upon you another Manassas and Bull Run,
For we'll break through despots walls of steel, and never tire.

All the States of the South we will surely redeem
From fanatics and tyrants who would ruin our slaves;
Remembbr, 'old Abe,' Belshazzar and his dream,
Remember the vengeance of our God, and our braves.

For like Belshazzar you have trusted in your power,
To dishonor our women, to pillage our lands,
You've reckoned without your host, and marked is your hour,
As fetters* await you prepared by your owa hands.

As we believe in our God, and trust in his mercy,
We will give you such time to adopt your disguise,
Believing sincerely you'r a crazy old hussy,
'Tis a rabble that leads and lauds you to the skies.

Your time is near at hand, so take your scottish cap,
We'll grant you a passage to your former abode;
Forthwith leave that Capital, 'tis only a trap,
In which you'll be tortured like a harrowed old toad.

* Hand-cuffs taken at Manassas.

For that same Capital is a part of our claim,
Our legitimate right we are ready to prove,
Its possession to you will be but trifling gain,
Compared with safety to your self, and timely move.

So trespass no more, and we'll forgive your past sins,
Return all your minions to the plough and the hoe,
To industry, where power and greatness begins,
Stay the arm that makes brother to brother a foe.

We're content with the South and her beautiful clime,
We want not your lands, half the year subject to show;
With us your voice for men's rights and liberty chime,
Then we as kindred nations prospering may grow.

Our ~~wild~~ tone of command, and earnest voice of reason,
Cannot fail to carry conviction to your heart;
Long you have tried to convict us of treason,
To the world you expected to prove yourself smart.

But treason is chargeable to your tyrant self,
Your tricks and deception are being unmasked,
You and your party try to rob us of our peif,
And you'll get what you've neither wished for nor asked,

Unless you take speedy warning while yet there's time,
(It is never too late for a man to do good,)
Though great may have been the commitment of his crime;
So return dear "old Abe" to your chopping of wood.

Twenty days you assigned us to lay down our arms,
To submit to your despotic and tyranic will,
You find we have in store for your beautiful charms,
Charms* proved by the sword, but first given by the quill.

Three months were your limit, with seventy-five thousand
Of hirelings and menials to subdue the whole South,
But with that number you merely made an onset,—
'Twill prove as fatal as a long continued drouth.

'Twill speedily absorb your men and resources,
In the end you will find you have nothing to gain,
But prove us a nation, with unconquerable forces,
To number your armies with the vanquished and slain.

* The charms alluded to are the qualities and virtues of national power, which exists in the will and resolution of a people, who are as a unit engaged in the great and absorbing object of national existence, and independence of Parliamentary and abolition influences.

From the Savannah Republican, May 31st

OUR PRISONERS IN THE NORTH.—The Yankee Papers advocate putting all the "rebel prisoners" they have to work. The Philadelphia Press says:

Put them to work. Employ them to retribute in some degree, the destruction and devastation they have been the instruments in perpetrating. Set them to work in constructing new fortifications in places sufficiently remote from their late fellow conspirators to be secure from recapture and escape. It is no objection that quarrying, walling, and digging, are foreign to their avocations at home. They worked with

a will, or under constraint, to destroy bridges, tear up railroads, to obstruct common highways, to burn houses, to dig ditches, throw up embankments whence to slaughter their faithful fellow countrymen, and now, neither they, nor any others, can complain at their being employed in similar works of construction, not of ruin, for the benefit of those whom they have done so much to injure. Nor can they complain at being employed in labors which would have to be done by our soldiers or citizens, every man of whom is the equal, at least, to the best of them—a voter, one of the sovereign people from whom emanates the government. Employing the prisoners on public works would somewhat compensate the expense of maintaining them.

STONEWALL JACKSON.—The Milton (N. C.) Chronicle says there must "be something in a name," for the very sound of Jackson sets a Yankee to trembling. The foreigners in the Yankee army swear it's all a "rebel tie" about the "Stonewall" part of the name. "Bugger me eyes" says Patrick, "if ye can be after making me believe that it isn't that old spalpeen General Andrew Jackson, and if it is, boys, Holy Saint Mary, ye bether be afther lavin' these low lands of sorrow." "Mine got!" exclaims Hans "dat ish him, kum to life, and he'll play de debel wid de Dutch."

THE YANKEES STILL STRALING.—The Yankees used to steal negroes from Africa to sell to Southern and Cuban planters. They seem to be making war on the South that they may steal negroes and sell them to the West Indies. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald gives an account of a Yankee slaver, which, right under the eyes of the large Yankee land and naval forces there, and manifestly with their connivance, has carried off two hundred and seventy-five negro men, "sprightly lads, worth in Cuba from \$200 to \$1200 each." These negroes are part of those enticed from their masters in Virginia with promises of freedom. The writer tells the following story from which we infer that the whole thing has been done by authority of Lincoln's government:

For some time past a bark has lain at anchor near Cape Henry, and by the supposed honest intentions of her captain, she had been allowed to remain there until she could communicate with her owners or consignees. But the sequel shows that an honest suit may cover a cool and calculating villain.

By some means a number of controbands have been induced daily to go down to work on the vessel, but in no instance have they been allowed to return. Vessels bringing cargoes here have been the means employed to bring them to the bark after their cargoes were landed; so well planned has the whole affair been that no suspicions have arisen in the minds of any one, not even the naval officers, whose duty it is to watch every description of craft. The flagship lay all this time where she ought to have seen such transactions. These things have been going on until two hundred and seventy of brother Wilder's flock were safely on board the slaver, and last night, amid the storm and rain, she went out to sea. Of course we can learn nothing from naval officers in regard to this strange affair; an officer high in rank assuring us that "their mouths were sealed in reference to naval intelligence of any kind." The question that naturally arises is, where was the North Atlantic blockading squadron?

THE YANKEES SELLING NEGROES.—Some weeks ago a portion of General Mitchel's command was stationed at Larkinsville, a small town in Jackson county, Ala., on the Memphis Railroad, while they pillaged the country as they are accustomed to do, everywhere, and of course

took and employed contrabands as they wanted, and kept them as long as they pleased.

But the hypocritical cant of the enemy was most glaringly exhibited, in that, after they were done with the negroes, instead of sending them to their owner or taking them away with them, they put them up at auction and sold them. The Yankees bid on them, but they were careful to let them be knocked off to residents, who generally were the former owners or the friends of the former owners. Thus these men whose conscience hurt them so much that they could not remain in the Union with slaveholders, have become slave thieves and dealers through malice and greedy of gain. Of what worth are all their loud-mouthed, empty professions?—(Atlanta Commonwealth.)

YANKEE CRUELTY.—We noticed yesterday an instance in which a Confederate soldier had been captured uninjured, and subsequently recaptured by our forces, badly wounded, having been assaulted violently by two Federal officers during his captivity. We have since heard it stated, that in several instances, where our wounded fell into the enemy's hands, they were either shot or bayoneted. Those statements scarcely seem credible, and but for a Yankee letter which was found upon one of the battle-fields, we might well doubt their truth. An extract which we make from the letter fully establishes the statements alluded to. The writer, in speaking of going over the field after an engagement, says:

"It was a pretty hard looking sight. The ground was covered with dead rebels and wounded. There were a great many that were only wounded, and they were very spunky; that is, some of them were.—After they were wounded, they would set up and fire at our men as they came up; but the boys soon put them out of the way by running their bayonets through them. It looked rather hard, but when a man is wounded he ought to be satisfied to stop."

EFFECTIVENESS OF McCLELLAN'S ARMY.—In view of the recent events, the following editorial testimony from the N. Y. Tribune, of the 14th July, as to the strength of McClellan's army, deserves to be placed upon record:

"We have late private advices from our army before Richmond.—In spite of its heavy losses by sickness, privation and combat, it is to-day the strongest and most effective army ever assembled on this continent—much stronger even in numbers, than is generally supposed. It has more and better artillery than any other army in the world ever had.

Yet a little while longer must the sword and the bayonet write in its letters of fire a fresh heroic page in the annals of the American Republic. Then cometh welcome peace."

YANKEE OUTRAGES IN NORFOLK.—The Raleigh Register learns from a respectable source that a Yankee Colonel having violated a negro woman in Norfolk, was shot by her for so doing. Whereupon the gallant Colonel's compatriots, in revenge of his death, on the next day, killed and wounded about 120 negroes in Norfolk. It is reported that a good many Yankees have been killed by eating strawberries, in which poison had been mixed by negroes.

EIGHT SONS IN THE ARMY.—Mrs. Martha Tyler, a widow lady, living in Henrico county, Virginia, ten miles West of Richmond, has eight sons in the service of the Confederate States, viz: Three in Courtney's Artillery, two in the Hampden Artillery, two in the 15th Virginia Infantry, and one in Capt. Wren's company of cavalry.

July 24, 1862, before the great battle of Richmond.

GEN. BUCKNER TO BE TRIED AND HANGED FOR TREASON.

The Yankee Congress is debating the propriety of hanging Gen. Buckner for treason. We give a sketch of the debate on this very extraordinary proposition:

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution relative to General Buckner, that he had seduced the State Guard of Kentucky, and committed treason, and was under indictment for treason against the United States in the District Court of Kentucky; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Simon Bolivar Buckner ought to be transferred to the civil authorities of the United States to be tried for treason, whereof he stands indicted.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, thought the resolution ought not to pass. — There were three Federal officers here now, who had been captured by the rebels at Pittsburg Landing, negotiating for a general exchange of prisoners, including Gen. Buckner. He thought we ought not to keep so many of our own men prisoners for the sake of sending back Gen. Buckner to be tried in Kentucky. The exchange of Gen. Prentiss was looked to by the rebels in this transaction. He did not see why prisoners from Iowa, Illinois, and other States, should be sacrificed, as they would be, to punish in the way proposed one citizen of Kentucky.

Mr. Trumbull wanted to know if the Senator from Iowa had any reason for supposing the rebels would keep faith and exchange prisoners. After the battle of Belmont, this Government surrendered prisoners on the promise of exchange, but the rebels, after receiving their men, refused to give up ours; and it is well known they refused to deliver Col. Corcoran the other day, after the privateersmen were sent down to them. He was willing to make exchanges, but wanted to know what assurance there was that the rebel Government would keep faith in the matter.

Mr. Grimes said that the Government had continued to make exchanges, notwithstanding the alleged bad faith of the rebel Government, and Gen. Buckner, nor any one else ought to be given up till we had a like number delivered to us.

Mr. Davis earnestly urged the adoption of his resolution, contending that Gen. Buckner was the most infamous of traitors, having organized the State Guard under the auspices of the State and the United States Government, come to Washington and conferred with the President, and then went home and corrupted the flower of the youth of that State, and led them away into the rebel army. If any one of the leading traitors should be hung, it was the wretch Buckner, who now stands indicted for treason, unlike others similarly circumstanced. The Government should not yield to the arrogant terms of the rebelionists, as we had far more prisoners than they had.

Mr. Browning, of Illinois, opposed the resolution, as entirely improper, contending that the rules of war admitted of no such action in regard to prisoners taken in war.

This matter of the exchange or treatment of prisoners, Congress had nothing to do with, and if such course was pursued as suggested, the rebels would, of course, retaliate; and if Buckner was hung, Gen. Prentiss, or perhaps half a dozen others, would share the same fate in return.

Mr. Lathan thought the subject should be well considered, and on his motion the subject was postponed till next day.

NORTHERN DISSATISFACTION.—"Had Secretary Stanton appeared in our streets to-day," says a private letter from New York of the date of Monday, "he would have been mobbed." If such was the popular feeling in the city of New York on Monday, what must have been the feeling among the soldiers of the army of the Potomac as the decimated division were compelled to fall back before the onset of immensely superior numbers?

No apology can be trumped up for the non-reinforcement of McClellan. McDowell's corps should have been sent to him long ago, and one half of the army of the West, which drove Beauregard out of Corinth, might have reached him days ago.

No wonder the soldiers of the army of the Potomac have registered vows of vengeance against the politicians at Washington who have left them to be slaughtered by the overwhelming legions of the rebels.

"Onward to Richmond" must now be rendered "Onward to death!"
(Chicago Tribune.)

Extract from a letter written by a Federal Surgeon to his sister.

"FORTRESS MONROE, July 4.

"I now realize war in all its horrors. I have witnessed such scenes as would make the blood curdle to read about them, but to look upon is horrible. I have seen, within two days past, more than 12,000 men torn in all parts of the body with balls and bayonet wounds. The Pennsylvania regiments suffered terribly, only 150 men are left in the 104th Pennsylvania Regiment. The number of killed, wounded, and missing in the two day's fight, approaches 16,000, certain.

"Don't believe anything you see in the papers. I know they lie awfully. Official despatches are worth nothing.

"We hear that Burnside has reinforced McClellan, and that Halleck is to send as many as he can spare."

This is an account, or miniature sketch, of the two first day's fighting in the battles of Richmond, and tallies with another account given after the seven days fighting, in which the loss of McClellan's, is estimated at eighty thousand. 80,000 killed, wounded, and missing.

The London Telegraph, in referring to Butler's brutal order, remarks:

It is true that Butler and his villainous decree may be disavowed by the Washington Government, but how facile are these official avowals—how easy it is for Alexander at St. Petersburg to disavow the woman-whippings ordered by his Generals at Warsaw. "It is a far cry to Lochawe." It is a long way from New York to New Orleans. The mischief and the scandal are in the fact that high posts in the Federal army should be entrusted to abandoned wretches, who by their deeds, bring upon themselves the scorn and approbrium of the whole civilized world. The commanders of the Confederate forces have at least acted like officers and gentlemen. It has been reserved for the "high-handed" and "refined" warriors of the North to emulate the coarse brutalities of rowdies and shoulder-bitters.

THE EAGLE HIDES HIS HEAD IN SHAME.—A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Examiner writes: "On the day that Seward signed the ignominious surrender of Mason and Slidell, it is said an eagle perched upon the summit of the capitol, and hid his head under his wing. He was shot and killed by a Yankee sutler."

EXTRACT FROM THE TENTH CHAPTER OF JOSHUA: WITH A NEW TRANSLATION.

Now it came to pass when Abe Lincoln, King of the Abolitionists at Washington City, had heard how Jeff Davis had taken Fort Sumter, and how the inhabitants of Virginia had made peace with the children of Davis and were among them:

2. That he feared greatly, because Richmond was a great city, as one of the royal cities, and all of the men of Virginia were mighty.

3. Wherefore, Abraham, King of Washington, sent unto the five Abolition Governors of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, saying:

4. Come up unto me, and help me, that we may smite Virginia, for it hath made peace with Jeff Davis.

5. Therefore the five Abolition Governors gathered their armies together and went up and camped before Manassas, and made war against Virginia.

6. And the men of Virginia sent unto Jeff Davis, at Montgomery, saying: Slack not thy hand from thy servants, but come up to us quickly and save us, and help us; for all the Abolitionists of the North are gathered together against us.

7. So Jeff Davis ascended from Montgomery, and all the men of valor with him.

8. And the Lord discomfitted them before the children of the South, and they were slain with a great slaughter at Manassas, and they were chased along the way that goeth up to Centreville, and smitten to Alexandria, and near unto Washington City.

And it came to pass, as they fled from before the children of the South, that there were more that died from fear than were slain by the sword.

For there was no day like that before it, for the Lord fought for the children of the South.

And Jeff Davis said, Stay ye not, but pursue after your enemies, and smite the hindmost of them, and suffer them not to enter their cities.

And Jeff said to the children of the South, Fear not, for thus shall the Lord do to all your enemies.

But we did not, as Joshua commanded, pursue our enemies and smite the hindmost of them. Our great victory at Manassas has given our Cabinet, and some of our people, an over due confidence as to the justice of our cause, and the interposition of an over-ruling Providence in our behalf. So much so, in fact, as to have paralyzed and defeated some of the most important schemes and measures for the prosecution of an aggressive war, which is the only means of saving our soil from invasion, and obtaining an honorable peace. We are now paying dearly for inactivity, for an unwise defense policy, and fruitless, we might say, though in other words it will be fruitful—but in the cost and price of much blood and treasure.

Go on, Sir, go on! should have been our maxim from the earliest commencement of our national struggle for independence. Arago says in his Autobiography, that his master in mathematics has a word or two of advice which he found in the binding of one of his text-books. Puzzled and discouraged by the difficulties which he met with in his early studies, he was almost ready to give over the pursuit. Some words which he found on the waste leaf, used to stiffen the cover of his paper-bound text-book, caught his eyes, and interested him. "Impelled," he says, "by an indefinable curiosity, I damped the cover of the book and carefully unrolled the leaf to see what was on the other side. It

proved to be a short letter from D'Alembert to a young person disheartened like myself by the difficulties of mathematical study, who had written to him for counsel. 'Go on, Sir, go on,' was the counsel which D'Alembert gave him. The difficulties you meet with dissolve as you advance. Proceed, and light will dawn and shine with increasing clearness on your path.'

"That maxim," says Arago, "was my greatest master in mathematics." Following out those simple words, "Go on, Sir, go on," made him the first astronomical mathematician of his age.

Had our Cabinet pursued a policy in keeping with D'Alembert's maxim—had they said to our noble army, Go on, Sir, go on, and pursued the flying Hessians in their precipitate and panic-stricken flight from Manassas, and continued a vigorous aggressive war policy against an unprincipled and demoralized foe—we would now have possession of every Southern State, and probably would have had peace long ere this. But a multiplicity of speculators and contractors in army supplies have been crowding around, and beseeching their friends in the Cabinet to pursue a strictly defensive policy, in order to protract the war to fill their pockets. Others may have had an eye to a more effectual and complete separation of the South from the North by a protracted war.

THE SCENES OF A YANKEE MARCH.

A short time previous to the final attack on Fort Henry, the Yankees, several thousand strong, marched out to make a reconnoissance in force in that direction. They went within a few miles of Fort Henry and then returned. The scenes of the return march are thus described by a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune:

The march has been, I am sorry to say, a most disgraceful one. Pillage, arson, murder, have been its accompaniments. The population have fled precipitately before the approach of the column, and their houses have been stripped of everything portable—useful or otherwise—and that which was not portable has been destroyed. One fine country residence was burned to the ground, and another was fired and partially burned, a fine tobacco house was laid in ruins. From the village of Mayfield to the Tennessee river, if there is a domestic fowl, calf, pig, or anything living that could furnish food for men disgusted with hard bread and salt meat, left alive, it is because it failed of being discovered. The village of Murray was literally pillaged of every thing.—Stores, shops and houses were broken open, and everything that could appeal to a soldier's fancy was taken away. We have been followed into this camp by scores of farmers searching for mules and horses that have been driven off by the straggling soldiers. A general order has been issued to commanders of regiments to have all such property turned loose before leaving this place. A straggling soldier on the march, was accosted by a citizen on discovering him behind his premises, when words ran high, resulting in a taunt from the citizen that the Yankee soldiers were all d—d cowards, whereupon the soldier deliberately fixed his bayonet, and ran the citizen through, killing him instantly. It is reported that a citizen of Mayfield was shot by the soldiery. Still another case of a person being killed between Murray and this place is reported. The citizens, maddened to frenzy, have finally armed themselves as best they can, and are hanging on our rear, shooting down stragglers. Pickets are also suffering the consequences of this inhuman warfare. Two pickets of the second Illinois cavalry, who were out night before last, have not returned nor been heard from.

The consequences of such a march through territory of which a portion of the inhabitants at least are friends, and all sought to be made such, must be apparent to all. Our enemies will be multiplied, and our friends proportionately decreased. The people of Western Kentucky have had a severe lesson, and will ever hereafter shudder at the announcement of the approach of the Federal army.

The above is an account furnished a Lincoln paper by a Yankee correspondent. Verily by their own deeds and words they are condemned. All civilized mankind should know the motives and barbarities of our ruthless and mercenary foe.

SHARP SABRES FOR CAVALRY.

Capt. Nolan, who was killed in the celebrated charge on the Russian line at Balaklava, before Sebastopol, by the "Light Brigade," was considered one of the ablest cavalry officers in the British army. Having seen much service in the Oriental wars, his experience there, suggested many improvements, and the following, which we copy from an old English paper, may be valuable to us in the present state of affairs, when we must largely depend upon irregular cavalry to harass the enemy in Tennessee and elsewhere, and confine him to the towns and forts he may hold:

Capt. Nolan would improve this arm of our cavalry, and especially desires to see that an end should be put to the existing method of getting the sword edge as blunt as the top of a five barred gate before the soldier is sent out to meet his enemy. The blunting of the swords in the steel scabbards is no theoretical disadvantage to the cavalry arm in European armies. The use of wooden scabbards, which have been found to be no less durable, or more likely to break than those of steel, would get rid of a defect, the seriousness of which is suggested to us very forcibly in the succeeding extract:

When I was in India, an engagement between a party of the Nizam's irregular horse and a numerous body of insurgents took place, in which the horsemen, though greatly inferior in numbers, defeated the Rohillas with great slaughter.

My attention was drawn particularly to the fight by the doctor's report of the killed and wounded, most of whom had suffered by the sword; and in the column of remarks, such entries as the following were numerous:

"Arm cut from the shoulder."

"Head severed"

"Both hands cut off—apparently at one blow—above the wrists, in holding up the hands to protect the head."

"Leg cut off above the knee," &c., &c.

I was astonished. Were these men giants, to lop of limbs thus wholesale? or was the result to be attributed, as I was told, to the sharp edge of the native blade, and the peculiar way of drawing it?

I became anxious to see those horsemen of the Nizam, to examine their wonderful blades, and learn the art of lopping off men's limbs.

Opportunity soon offered—for the Commander-in-Chief went to Hyderabad on a tour of inspection, on which I accompanied him. After passing the Kistna river, a squadron of these horsemen joined the camp, as part of the escort.

And now fancy my astonishment!

The sword blades they had were chiefly old dragoon blades cast from our service. The men had mounted them after their own fashion. The hilt and handle—both of metal—small in the grip, rather flat—not round like ours, where the edge seldom falls true; they all had an edge like a razor from heel to point, were worn in wooden scabbards, a short, single sling held them to the waist belt, from which a strap passed through the hilt to a button in front, to keep the sword steady, and prevent it flying out of the scabbard.

The swords are never drawn except in action.

Thinking the wooden scabbards might be objected to as not suitable for campaigning, I got a return from one of those regiments, and found the average of broken scabbards below that of the regulars, who have steel ones. The steel is snapped by a kick or a fall; the wood being elastic, bends. They are not in the man's way; when dismounted, they do not get between his legs and trip him up; they make no noise—a soldier on sentry of a dark night might move about without betraying his position to an enemy by the clanking of the rings against the scabbard. All that rattling noise in column, which announces its approach when miles off, and makes it so difficult to hear a word of command in the ranks, is thus got rid of; as well as the necessity of wrapping straw or hay round the scabbards, as now customary when engaged in any service in which an attempt is to be made to surprise the enemy.

An old trooper of the Nizam's told me the old broad English blades were in great favor with them, when mounted and kept as above described; but as we wore them they were good for nothing in their hands. I said:

"How do you strike with your swords, to cut off men's limbs?"

"Strike hard, sir!" said the old trooper.

"Yes, of course, but how do you teach the men to use their swords in that particular way?" (drawing it.)

"We never teach them any way, sir; a sharp sword will cut in any one's hand!"

Had our men wore arms like these in the Sikh war, the enemy's horsemen would not have met them with such confidence in single combat; their trenchant blades would have inspired respect—the use of them would have carried terror into the ranks of the foe.

It is well known that beyond the effect of the moment severe wounds inflicted in action have a depressing moral effect on the enemy.

In a pamphlet, published in Berlin, on cavalry matters, it is stated that in 1842 the wounds inflicted by the Russian horsemen inspired such awe that nothing but the point of honor and esprit du corps could bring the Prussian horse to close with them.

Captain Fitzgerald, of the 14th Dragoons, received a sword wound at Ramnugger, from the effects of which he died. A Sikh, on foot, crouched under a shield, cut at him from behind. The sword exposed the spinal marrow, entering the skull at the same time.

A huge dragoon of the regiment was found quite dead—his head had dropped forward from a cut on the back of the neck, which had severed the spine; and at this very action, it is said, that whilst our poor fellows labored in vain to draw blood, a touch from the Sikh's sword across the arm or leg left the bold Englishmen at their mercy, and they soon hacked them to pieces.

One officer, who was in the campaign, said he saw an English dragoon putting his hands to the reins, to try and turn his horse, when a native horseman, dropping his sword across them, took off both hands above the wrist.

A Sikh, after the retreat of our cavalry at Chilianwalla, galloped up to the horse artillery, cut down and killed the two men on the leading

horse of the gun, one after the other, and approached the third—a cool fellow, who, seeing how badly his comrades had come off with their swords, instead of drawing his, stuck to his whip, with which he flogged off his assailant's horse, and thus saved himself.

A squadron of the 3d Dragoons charged a goal of Sikh horsemen, under Major Unette, and he himself told me that they opened out, giving just sufficient room for the squadron to enter. The dragoon on the left of the front rank, going in at the charge, gave point at the Sikh next him; the sword stuck in the lower part of his body, but did not penetrate sufficiently to disable him; so the Sikh cut back, hit the dragoon across the mouth, and took his head off.

Let us by all means have sharp sabres, with scabbards as above stated, for we have plenty of good horsemen to use them in the destruction of our dastardly foe.

Would that I could wield ten thousand sabres, I declare, as I live, they should all be drawn with the most deadly aim and purpose, until every foot of Southern soil were freed from the polluting tread of Lincoln's vandalic Hessian hirelings.

THE MECHANIC.

Having been a mechanic ever since our school-days, we take the liberty to say a few words in their defence. We say defence, because we know mechanics are looked upon by many as an order of beings, a little inferior to some beings who were born (whether fortunately or unfortunately is a matter of doubt,) with a silver spoon in their mouths. We should like to ask these people what they would do without mechanics in their thousand and one vocations? What single blessing do you enjoy aside from the spontaneous productions of bounteous nature, in which the mechanic has no hand? Your churches are built and beautified by him, the Bible that rests upon the pulpit has passed through his hands. Your rail-roads, your magnetic telegraphs, your steamboats, your fleets and your manufactories, are all planned by his brain, and put into shape by his hands. You depend upon him for your halls of learning, your repositories of art, your libraries, and even for your written or printed language in any form whatever. Your homes, with every internal article of convenience or taste, emanate from him.

To-day the timber stands in its native forests—to-morrow it is converted by the mechanic's skill into multifarious forms of utility and beauty. The very coat on your back, once wool, was carded, spun, woven and finished by mechanical skill. No one who has about him the attributes of a man ever turns up his nose at a mechanic; but among the female portion of the community we see contempt for the artisan. Ladies! will you inform us what class of people you depend on the most to enable you to make an agreeable appearance in society? Is it the minister, the lawyer, the doctor, the gentleman of wealth and leisure, or the despised mechanic and laborer, male or female? The silks, the laces and the gew-gaws with which you deck your persons, the books with which you store your minds with knowledge, or pass a leisure hour, all come from them. And the rings, set with diamonds and precious stones, you love so well to display, and often even the color to your cheeks, comes from the skill of the mechanic.

Then I say, give them credit for all they deserve, and encourage them as they toil on from day to day, working under God, such wonderful and beneficial changes in all the departments of life. We say wonderful. Could the public understand and feel how many discouragements the thinking, inventing mechanics labor under, they would wonder in truth at his perseverance. They toil on day after day; they, too, burn the

'midnight oil,' and all that they realize from the public is a mere pittance of what they deserve, and even that is almost forced from those who receive the principal benefit of all their discoveries.

[SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION.]

THE BATTLE CRY OF THE SOUTH.

BY JAMES E. RANDALL.

Arm yourselves and be valiant men, and see that we be in readiness against the morning, that ye may fight with these nations that are assembled against us, to destroy us and our sanctuary.

For it is better for us to die in battle than to behold the calamities of our people and our sanctuary.—(MACCABEES, 1.)

Brothers! the thunder cloud is black,
And the wail of the South wings forth;
Will ye cringe to the hot tornado's rack,
And the vampires of the North?
Strike! ye can with a martyr's goal;
Strike with a ruthless hand—
Strike! with the vengeance of the soul
For your bright, beleaguered land!
To arms! to arms! for the South needs help,
And a craven is he who flees—
For ye have the sword of the Lion's Whelp,*
And the God of the Maccabees!

Arise! though the stars have a rugged glare,
And the moon has a wrath-blurred crown—
Brothers! a blessing is ambushed there,
In the cliffs of the Father's frown:
Arise! ye are worthy the wondrous light
Which the Sun of Justice gives—
In the caves and sepulchres of night
Jehovah, the Lord King lives!
To arms! to arms! for the South needs help,
And a craven is he who flees—
For ye have the sword of the Lion's Whelp,
And the God of the Maccabees!

Think of the dead by the Tennessee,
In their frozen shrouds of gore—
Think of the mothers who shall see
Those darling eyes no more!
But better are they in a nero grave
Than the serfs of time and breath,
For they are the Children of the Brave,
And the Cherubim of Death!
To arms! to arms! for the South needs help,
And a craven is he who flees—
For ye have the sword of the Lion's Whelp,
And the God of the Maccabees!

* The surname of the great Maccabees.

Better the charnels of the West,
 And a hecatomb of lives,
 Than the foul invader as a guest,
 'Mid your sisters and your wives—

But a spirit lurketh in every maid,
 Though, brothers, ye should quail,
 To sharpen a Judith's lurid blade,
 And the livid spike of Jael!
 To arms! to arms! for the South needs help,
 And a craven is he who flees—
 For ye have the sword of the Lion's Whelp,
 And the God of the Maccabees!

Brothers! I see you tramping by,
 With the gladiator gaze,
 And your shout is the Macedonian cry
 Of the old heroic days!
 March on! with trumpet and with drum,
 With rifle, pike and dart,
 And die—if even death must come—
 Upon your country's heart.
 To arms! to arms! for the South needs help,
 And a craven is he who flees—
 For ye have the sword of the Lion's Whelp,
 And the God of the Maccabees!

Brothers! the thunder cloud is black,
 And the wail of the South wings forth;
 Will ye cringe to the hot tornado's rack,
 And the Vampires of the North?
 Strike! ye can win a martyr's goal,
 Strike! with a ruthless hand;
 Strike! with the vengeance of the soul
 For your bright, beleaguered land!
 To arms! to arms! for the South needs help,
 And a craven is he who flees—
 For ye have the sword of the Lion's Whelp,
 And the God of the Maccabees!

NEVER SAY DIE.—In the Revolution there was more suffering and more destitution than will happen to us if the war should last for fifty years. We are in a better position for carrying on a war than almost every other people, and should be the last to complain of hardships. What if England, France, and other foreign nations stand in their own light, and do not recognize us, and allow the Federal fleet to close our ports! Are we not injuring them as much, if not more, than they can possibly damage us? True, it would be very pleasant to have daily arrivals of vessels in our ports, loaded with the many articles that would add to the efficiency of our army and the comfort of our people. But as long as it is not so, we should endure it. We are in as holy a struggle—one in which as many interests of the present, as well as future generations, are involved—as were those who marched barefoot through the snow and left behind them tracks of blood. It is not likely that such a thing will happen to our soldiers, at least for a long time to come.—MONTGOMERY MAIL.

January 18, 1862.

OUR REVOLUTION,

Termed a great rebellion by the Lincoln editor of the Chicago Tribune, in his issue of the 11th December, 1861, gives the following short paragraph of reference :

"The budget of news from the South we are able to present this morning, will be found unusually full and interesting, and from all the principal points of Secessia. Such news should be read, to give an adequate idea of the great rebellion ; that in the months past, while war has been in progress, the South has been developing resources, and muscularizing its power of self-support and resistance. It is stronger to-day than it was six months ago. The Government and the people of the loyal States must understand this thing as it is, and learn that if we have any hopes of crushing out the rebellion and restoring the national boundaries, it must be by the use of the means God has given us, and the rules of war allow, and we are fast getting over our squeamishness on the point.

The truth is dawning on the North, and it is beginning to realize the fact so mortifying to its vanity and swelling pride, that the "universal Yankee nation" is no longer universal on this continent ; but that there is another Power in North America, a strong, self-reliant, independent Power, which divides the empire of the West with it, and defies its worst efforts to strangle the infant Hercules in the very cradle of his birth. It is beginning to comprehend the magnitude and hopelessness of its subjugation undertaken by any practice of ordinary warfare, and to confess to itself that its enemy is too much for it.

The wiser men of the North begin to see, in the initiatory development of our internal resources for supporting a sudden and tremendous conflict which found us utterly unprepared, save in spirit, the existence of capacities which promise our country vast consequence and wealth in peace as well as in war. The conviction is forcing itself upon their senses, that as a rival power, the South will be the strongest on this continent, enabled by her own strength, and by the favor which she is able to PURCHASE of European Powers in the reciprocities of commerce, to treat the North with decisive independence of action in international relations, and to command the terms of maintenance of friendly relations.

Foreseeing this future, the politicians of the North are willing to employ the most barbarous and merciless means in a great, final effort to crush the rising Power in the infancy of her nationality ; so earnest are they in this purpose, and so fervent is their hate and passion, that wrong is become right in their convictions, and all instincts and teachings of humanity, Christianity, and self-respect, are classed as "squeamishness," because they militate against their assumed policy, and their fierce desires for bloody revenge. It is well for us that our ruthless enemies do not possess the power which they fancy they can wield of exterminating our people amid the fire and slaughter of servile insurrection. Did they possess this power they would use it, without doubt, and with shouts of joy consign us all—men, women, and children—to destruction. The deluded population of the North, wearied with the war, and mortified by adverses, are beginning to clamor to their government to exercise the power which it has assured them it possesses, and utterly destroy the Southern people. They are constantly receiving their punishment for presumption and cruelty, but the future has in store for them a measure of woe which they must drain to its bitter dregs of shame, beggary and anarchy."

VALUABLE RECIPES.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER.—Now that the South is forced to supply itself with butter, some hints as to the process in making it will be found useful.

The first great essential in butter making is cleanliness. The milk-house, spring-house, vault, or whatever the place in which milk is kept, should be clean and sweet in every particular. The walls should be white-washed at least every three or four weeks, and the arrangements for ventilation should be such as will give, whenever desired, full ingress to fresh air. Pure, sweet air, is absolutely necessary to the making of pure sweet butter. The milk vessels must also be kept perfectly clean. This can only be done by regular and frequent washing, scalding and scouring, and drying in the sun.

Skimming of the cream, is the next point of importance. It should be done with great care; taking as little of the milk with it as possible. The purer the cream, the better the butter will be and easier the churning. The cream should be churned, at the furthest, at thirty-six hours from the time it is drawn from the cow. If left a longer time, the cream assumes a strong taste, which spoils the flavor of the butter. Besides that, it is more difficult to churn.

The temperature of the cream is also very important, and should receive the dairywoman's close attention, if she wishes to save herself a large outlay of time and labor. From 55 to 60 deg. is about the temperature. If below this, the buttery particles do not separate readily, and if above it, the color, flavor and consistency of the butter are all injured.

When the butter begins to form, a little cold water should be poured into the churn, and the dasher moved slowly back and forth, in order to prevent the butter from closing too rapidly, while at the same time it gives every particle of cream a chance to furnish its quota of butter.

Where in the winter season, but few cows are kept, and it is not convenient to have the milkroom slightly warmed, as is usually done in large dairies, it is advisable to place the cream by the stove, keeping it well stirred, so that the temperature may be the same throughout the entire quantity. A thermometer should be regarded as an indispensable appendage to every dairy. Where a thermometer is not convenient, the proper temperature of the cream may be pretty closely determined by testing it with the finger. It should not feel quite so warm as new milk.

Upon the proper working of butter depends much of its superiority. Machines for the purpose have been invented, but where the quantity to work is not large, the butterspoon or ladle will answer every purpose. So long as a drop of milk, however minute, oozes from the mass when cut down with the spoon, so long should the working be continued.

There is no fixed rule for salting butter, some preferring more, and some less salt. An ounce of salt to the pound, is the quantity generally used. After the salt has been worked in, the butter should be allowed to stand twenty-four hours, and then be worked over again. By the second working, it is not only rendered more solid and compact, but the salt is more thoroughly incorporated, the streaks are avoided and the butter will keep sweet a longer time.

A PREVENTIVE FOR PNEUMONIA.—Take one teaspoonful of flour of sulphur every night on going to bed.

TO PRESERVE BUTTER.

Take two quarts of best common salt, one ounce of sugar, one ounce saltpetre, all finely pulverized and dry; then thoroughly mix the whole together and take one ounce of the mixture for each pound of butter, work well into the mass and close it up for use.

It should be remembered that butter thus prepared requires to stand a month before it is ready for use. If it is sooner opened the salt is not sufficiently blended with it, and sometimes the coolness of the salt-petre will be perceived, which totally disappears afterwards.

Butter being prepared for immediate use, had better be put up without the saltpetre, but the sugar in the proportions above given, may be used with great advantage, as the sugar gives butter an extra good flavor, and has a tendency to keep it sweet, and prevent its becoming rancid.

This receipt I obtained from an old doctor, a resident practitioner in South-western Texas, with whom I remained several months in the winter of 1860. One morning at breakfast, I expressed particular fondness for his butter, with the remark that I thought it more sweet, and having a better flavor than any I had ever before tasted. Whereupon the doctor informed me it was of his own curing, and would keep good a long time, (several years) During the summer months he usually cures his butter and lays up a supply for the winter. After much perseverance I succeeded in obtaining the secret. Butter thus prepared can be preserved in any climate.

Respectfully,

H. W. R. JACKSON.

HOME-MADE SOAP AND STARCH.—A lady sends us the following simple and useful recipe for making soap and starch:

Put up the bones of everything for a fortnight, and then boil them in strong lye, skimming as the grease rises. The next day, boil the grease with strong lye until it becomes soap. Put some lime in the lye-barrel, and it makes much better soap. All of my starch is soft hominy or gruel strained. If you have not come to it yet try it. How much this war will teach us!—(Charleston Mercury.)

A small quantity of lime put into the ashes through the entire barrel, as the lye-barrel is being prepared or set up, will make stronger lye, consequently better soap. A very small quantity of salt added to the second boiling, will hasten the thickening of the soap. H. W. R. J.

TOMATO CATSUP... Have the tomatoes ripe and fresh off the vines, wash them clean in cold water, and put them immediately into the kettle, crushing each one in the hand as it is dropped in; hang them over the fire and stir occasionally, until they boil about five minutes; then strain, first through a cullender, and next through a sieve. Get the liquid over the fire again soon as possible, boil, skim and stir, until it is reduced at least one-half—if two-thirds, all the better; add to every gallon of this condensed liquor two tea-spoonsful of salt, half an ounce of cayenne pepper, some of black pepper, and cloves, a pint good cider vinegar, with any other spice to palate. We prefer an ounce of mace, and four ounces of cinnamon, to the gallon. Catsup prepared this way tastes of the tomato, and will keep for years, either in bottles or a large stone jug. When required for use, just shake it, and pour out.

STARCH OF HOME MANUFACTURE.—We commend the following recipe for making starch to all who may wish to try it, it having been furnished us by one who has tried it, and who knows it to be a good one. This starch will be found as good an article as that which comes from Yankee-doodledom:

Take a peck of unground wheat of the best quality; pick and soak it carefully. Next put into a tub; pour on sufficient clear, soft water to cover it, and then set it in the sun. Be sure to change the water every day, keeping it in the sun as much as possible, or an equally warm place in the house, should the weather prove unfavorable. When all the grains of wheat have become quite soft, rub it well in your hands, and separate it from the husks, which must be thrown into another tub. Let the soft wheat settle in a mass, and then pour off the water and put on fresh; stir it well, and let it settle again. Repeat this every day, till the last water comes off clear and colorless. Then pour the water finally off. Take the starch out of the tub, collect it in a thin bag, and hang it for a few days in the sun; after which spread on dishes or a sheet to dry.—*Nashville Gazette.*

MEAT PRESERVED IN MOLASSES.—"Sugar-cured hams" have long been in fashion in this country. They are moderately salted, and sugar or molasses added to assist in their preservation. In France, all sorts of fresh meats have been. L'INVENTION asserts, that meat may be preserved by molasses alone in the most perfect manner, and with the following important advantages: It has an agreeable flavor, it produces no scurvy or other disorders which result from the use of salt food, and it may be prepared at a moderate price. The process consists simply in cutting the meat into pieces of moderate size, and dropping them into molasses, such as is obtained from the sugar manufactories and refineries. By a natural process of osmose, the lighter juices of the meat pass out, and the heavier molasses penetrates inward to every part of the meat. When the external molasses has acquired a certain degree of liquidity from the mixture of the juices of the meat, it is a sure sign that the meat is thoroughly impregnated. It is now taken out of the molasses, thoroughly washed, and hung in a current of air to dry. After it is completely dry it may be packed in boxes and sent all over the world without experiencing any change whatever.

This mode of preserving meat is an item worthy of much consideration, and particularly so, should our national struggle for independence be prolonged. A planter may kill his beef or pork in the midst of summer, cut up his meat in moderate sized pieces, (while full of animal heat, before it cools if he chooses,) and treat as stated in the foregoing. It is decidedly the most economical and safest way to cure meat.

If a barrel or half barrel of molasses is used for the above process of preserving meats, pork and beef, it may be used a number of times, for the currying of several successive quantities of meat, without material injury to the molasses. When, however, a thin watery liquid will form on the surface, which may be taken off and given to hogs, making excellent slop; thus it will be seen that this mode of preserving meat is a very economical one.

TO DESTROY CUTTING ANTS IN GARDENS OR ORCHARDS.—Sprinkle a small quantity of corrosive sublimate upon the ant hill, and into the holes thereof. This will effectively destroy them. The cutting ant is very numerous and destructive in some of the Southern States, and particularly in Texas.

ECONOMY IN BREAD.—Twenty-six pounds and thirteen ounces of good bread have been made from fourteen pounds of flour, and one and a half pounds of rice, by the following method: Tie up the rice in a thick linen bag, allowing it ample room to swell, boil for three or four hours, until it becomes a smooth paste; mix this while warm with the flour, adding the usual quantity of yeast and salt; allow the dough to rise near the fire, and divide into loaves. It is affirmed, on high authority, that flour thus treated, will yield fifty per cent. more bread than by the ordinary method.

DRYING SWEET CORN.—When the corn is fully grown and filled with milk, gather it, and with a sharp knife cut off the grains close to the cob. Spread it in tin baking pans, and place it around the stove, and dry as soon as possible. When thoroughly dried, put it into a coarse cotton bag, keeping it near the stove, occasionally shaking it up, so as to have it thoroughly dry. Keep it in a dry place until wanted for use. When wanted for cooking, put it in warm water, or equal parts of milk and water is preferable, and let it swell out. Cook it 15 or 20 minutes, and bring it to table seasoned with butter, salt and pepper to taste.

A good substitute for coffee is sweet potatoes prepared according to the following directions:

Cut the potatoe in slices after peeling and washing; dried, burnt, and ground like ordinary coffee.

The common garden beet is also a good substitute, may be prepared in the same way as the sweet potato. In preparing for use treat as ordinary coffee.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN TEA.—*Messrs. Editors:* Absent from the city for some days, I have taken occasion again to test the New Jersey tea tree, (*Ceanothus Americana*), as a substitute for foreign tea. I had before reported it as an indifferent substitute. On this occasion, I am glad to report it as a most excellent article, to be used in war times, in place of a high priced commodity, which, in every respect it closely resembles, if it does not equal. All of us find the flavor of the indigenous plant to be most excellent, and without that peculiar taste peculiar to most teas made of herbs.

Without any desire to exaggerate, I commend the substitute. It grows abundantly in our pine lands. The tea prepared from this shrub, drawn as common tea, is certainly a good substitute for indifferent black tea. Properly dried and prepared, it is certainly better than none.

St. Johns, S. C., October 9th, 1861.

TO MAKE AN EXCELLENT YEAST.—Mix two quarts of soft water with wheat flour to the consistence of thick gruel; boil it gently for half an hour, and when almost cold stir into it half a pound of sugar and four spoonfuls of good yeast. Put it into a large jug or earthen vessel with a narrow top and place it before the fire so that it may by a moderate heat ferment. The fermentation will throw up a thin liquor, which pour off and throw away, the remainder keep for use in a cool place in a bottle or jug tied over. The same quantity as of common yeast will suffice to bake with. Four spoonfuls of this will make a fresh quantity as before. By this receipt a constant supply of yeast may be kept on hand in every household, with but little care, the process being very simple it is within the reach of every family, requiring no Irish potatoes, which are not to be had for love nor money in many parts of the Southern Confederacy. This makes an excellent yeast, and has always been used in our family.

H. W. R. JACKSON.

PARCHED CORN, VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR GUERRILLAS...Several years ago we travelled in a stage with the Hon. David Hubbard, of North Alabama, who served throughout the Seminole war, and with his unerring rifle, killed many redskins. From him we derived the following information, which we publish for the benefit of those who may be about embarking in guerilla warfare, and our soldiers generally, when provisions are scarce or cannot with convenience be transported in sufficient quantity. Mr. Hubbard said that he and others often went out scouting for several days at a time, taking a quart or more of parched corn that he could conveniently carry in a belt made for the purpose, slung over the shoulder, (the weight was light) and, with his blanket and trusty rifle, sought the foe in the lagoons, and wherever else he could be found. That until this method of warring was generally adopted by the troops, no progress could be made in exterminating the savages, which proved entirely successful. He stated that a quart of parched corn, with care, would subsist a soldier for a week, and not suffer much hunger. The corn they parched in the ashes of their camp fires.

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE...For a family of seven or eight persons, take a pint of well toasted corn meal, and add to it as much water as an ordinary sized coffee pot will hold and then boil it well. We have tried this toasted meal coffee, and prefer it to Java or Rio, inasmuch as genuine coffee does not suit our digestive organs, and we have not used it for years. Many persons cannot drink coffee with impunity, and we advise all such to try our recipe. They will find it more nutritious than coffee and quite as palatable.

PICKLED CUCUMBERS.—Put the cucumbers in a jar, with layers of salt, and let them remain 24 hours. Then wash them in vinegar, and let them lay in the sun for one or two days. Put them in vinegar for a fortnight—then take them out—then add boiling vinegar, pouring it on in small quantities for three days.

If you desire to add any spices, they should be put in before the vinegar.

Add a small piece of alum to make the pickle firm. But they are more wholesome without the alum.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLE.—Cut one peck green tomatoes in very thin slices—sprinkle with salt, and let them remain a day or two,

12 onions,

1 ounce black ground pepper,

1 " Allpice,

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. white mustard seed,

3 pods green pepper.

If wanted very sharp, add $\frac{1}{2}$ tea cup of ground mustard. Cover with vinegar, and let them simmer until the tomatoes look clear.

TO MAKE CLARIFIED AND HARD TALLOW CANDLES.—Put half pound of alum in a large pot of water and fifty pounds of tallow. Boil slowly all day, let it stand all night to cool—this is to harden it. Take out the tallow and get rid of the water as far as possible. Melt the tallow "have it hot but not boiling," and add to it the half of five cents worth each of verdigris and red litherage. Stir it well once and let it stand to cool. Rats and cats will not touch candles thus made. If you dip the wicks in spirits of turpentine you will have a brilliant light. Be careful not to put too much verdigris in the tallow, as it will soften the candles again.

A. F. SPALDING.

WORTH KNOWING.—It is said that dried fruit put away with a little sassafras bark, (say a large handful to a bushel,) will save it for years, unmolested by those troublesome insects that so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a season. As there will be a heavy fruit crop this year, it would be well for farmers to remember this.

SAGAMITE, PORTABLE FOOD FOR SCOUTS.... The old historians and travelers, and Indian fighters, tell us of an admirable and easily portable food, which the Red men always carried with them in their pouches when on their hunting and war parties. It was a combination of Indian meal and brown sugar, three parts of the former to one of the latter, browned together over the fire. This food, in small quantities, not only sufficed to arrest hunger, but to allay thirst. This is the famous sagamite of the Red man. A few pounds in one's haversack would occupy little space, and would serve for several days. Let our boys, here and there, try the preparation in camp, and learn the uses of the article before going on a march. Their friends might prepare a supply of it in the cities, and forward to the camp; and if, upon experiment, it shall prove palatable, it may be prepared in any quantities. In the siege of Charleston, in 1780, the people lived wholly on rice and sugar for some weeks.

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.—Make a simple syrup of a pound of sugar to each pint of water; next boil it until it is rich and thick; then add to it as many pints of the expressed juice of ripe blackberries as there are pounds of sugar; put half a nutmeg grated to each quart of the syrup, let it boil fifteen or twenty minutes, then add to it half a gill of fourth-proof brandy, for each quart of syrup; set it by to become cold; then bottle it for use. A table-spoonful for a child, or a wine-glass for an adult, is a dose.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—The following is said to be an excellent recipe for the manufacture of superior wine from blackberries: Measure your berries and bruise them, to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water; let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight, and let stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without any further straining or boiling, that will make lips smack as they never smacked under similar influences before.

SOOTHING DRINK FOR A COUGH.... Take two ounces of figs, and the same of raisins and pearl barley. Boil them together in a pint and a half of water, with half an ounce of liquorice root and the same of flax-seed, sweeten if desired, and take from one to four table-spoonfuls as often as the severity of the cough requires.

A TRUTHFUL AND CHEAP BAROMETER.... Take a clean glass bottle and put in it a small quantity of finely pulverized alum. Then fill the bottle with spirits of wine. The alum will be perfectly dissolved by the alcohol, and in clear weather the liquid will be as transparent as the purest water. On the approach of rain or cloudy weather, the alum will be visible in a flaky spiral cloud in the centre of the fluid, reaching from the bottom to the surface. This is a cheap, simple and beautiful barometer, and is placed within the reach of all who wish to possess one. For simplicity of construction, this is altogether superior to the frog barometer in general use in Europe.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS.—A gardener having occasion to newly paint the wood work in the interior of his greenhouse, determined to make trial of the theory of the absorption of heat by black color, with the view of promoting the maturity of his plants and shrubs by means of a greater quantity of caloric. In the preparation of the black paint he used coal tar; that is to say, tar produced by the distillation of coal in the manufacture of gas. This coal tar, besides the advantage of the color, offers considerable economy in painting, being about one eighth of the price of the material generally used in mixing black paint. The painting here in question was executed before the setting in of winter. On the return of spring the gardener observed, with no less surprise than satisfaction, that the spiders and other insects which had infested his greenhouse had totally disappeared. He, moreover remarked that a vine, trained on an espalier, which, for the space of two years, had been sensibly decaying, which he had proposed to uproot for the purpose of planting another in its place, had acquired such renewed health and vigor as to be capable of producing excellent table grapes. Having applied his new paint to the props, treillages, and espaliers of all his sickly trees and shrubs, as well as those which, though in full bloom, were being devoured by insects, success, again crowned his experiment. Caterpillars and snails disappeared as rapidly as the insects had vanished from the greenhouse. The fruits produced by the trees thus treated have elicited the approval and eulogy of purchasers.—Similar experiments tried on the vineyards of the Gironde, have, it is said, been attended by the same excellent results.—[N. O. Bulletin.

A DURABLE PAINT FOR OUT-DOOR WORK.—To a quantity of charcoal add a quantity of litharge as a drier, to be well levigated with linseed oil. The above forms a good black paint, and by adding yellow ochre an excellent green is produced, which is preferable to the bright green frequently used in out-door work, as it does not fade with the sun.

WATER PROOF CLOTH.—Dr. J. L. Crawcour, Professor of Chemistry, New Orleans, has furnished the Delta, of that city with the annexed formula for rendering clothing water proof:

1. Dissolve in twelve gallons of soft water, three and a half pounds of alum, and dissolve in another twelve gallons of water the same weight of sugar of lead; mix the two solutions, and an insoluble sulphate of lead will be formed, and will fall to the bottom of the vessel. Decant the supernatant liquid, and plunge the stuffs in it. They should be strongly compressed while under the liquid, in order to expel the air from the pores, and suffered to soak for forty-eight hours. If the stuffs are saturated in a vacuum-pan, it would be better. When withdrawn from the liquid, they are to be dried, brushed, and pressed with a hot iron.

No. 2. Is a superior, but a more expensive process. The same fluid is to be employed as in No. 1., but before using it, the clothes are to be dipped into a liquid made by dissolving twenty pounds of British gum or dextrine, and ten pounds of white soap in fifteen gallons of boiling water. The clothes should be boiled in this liquid for a few minutes, and while still wet, be emersed in liquid No. 1., and treated as specified in process No. 1. Stuffs treated in this way are completely impervious to water, though pervious to air, and their pliability and durability are remarkably increased. Instead of the British gum, a solution of gelatine or glue may be employed.

A GOOD CURE FOR COUGH.—Vinegar and salt mixed together. A teaspoonful several times a day.

BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE CURED IN TWO HOURS.—The Petersburg Express publishes the following from a reliable correspondent:

A carpenter, while engaged a few days ago in pulling down an old house, and in removing some of the rotten timbers near the ground, was bitten by a rattlesnake. In a few moments his finger was swollen to four times its natural size, and a red streak commenced running up his hand and wrist. A deadly languor came upon him, and his vision grew dim, clearly indicating that the subtle poison that was coursing through his veins was rapidly approaching the citadel of life. But a remedy was tried, merely by way of experiment, which, to the surprise of all present, acted like a charm, the component parts of which were onion, tobacco and salt, of equal parts, made into a poultice and applied to the wound, and at the same time a cord was bound tightly about the wrist. In two hours afterwards he had so far recovered as to be able to resume his work. I know an old negro who cured a boy that had been bitten by a mad dog, by the same application.

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA....A Saxon forrester named Gastell, now of the venerable age of eighty-two; unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of so much importance, has made public in the Leipsic Journal the means which he has used for fifty years, and where-with he affirms he has rescued many human beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. Take immediately warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wound clean therewith, and then dry it; then pour upon the wound a few drops of hydrochloric acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the latter is neutralized.

TO DESTROY WEEDS OR GRASS IN WALKS AND PATHS.—The following method is adopted at the mint in Paris, with good effect: Take ten gallons of water; twenty pounds of quick lime; two pounds of sulphur; and boil them in an iron vessel, let the liquor settle, and draw off the clear part, and water the alleys and pavements. The weeds or grass will not appear for several years.

AN EASY METHOD OF WASHING COTTON AND LINEN....To five gallons of water add half a pound of soap, cut small; one ounce of soda or potash; one pint of clear lime water. Put the clothes to steep all night. Rub the necks and wrist-bands of shirts, and give them a rough, careless wash. Put them into a boiler, with the above mixture, and boil three quarters of an hour; machine well in cold water; wring them out and put into blue water, and proceed as usual. In some instances the boiling process is repeated. Potash must be used instead of soda, for flannels. This mode of washing precludes the necessity of hard manual labor, and saves two hundred per cent. in the wear and tear of clothing.

ANTIDOTE AGAINST POISON....Many lives might be saved by a knowledge of this simple recipe: A large teaspoonful of mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and swallowed as soon as possible, acts as an instant emetic, sufficiently powerful to remove all that is lodged in the stomach.

A quantity of magnesia or lime-water drunk immediately will neutralize oxalic acid; corrosive sublimate is quickly neutralized by white of eggs; white arsenic by hydrated oxide of iron; administer quickly.

LOCKJAW....Apply a beet, fresh from the garden, pounded fine, to the wound which threatens lockjaw. Renew the poultice of mashed beet, as soon as its virtues become impaired, and continue until the danger is over.

